THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—$2 $4 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed be ond the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in he county.

JOB PRINTING.
The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is ver complete, and our J b Printing will compare favora y with that of the large cities. All work done on mand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 27
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 16

Rates of Advertising.

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One inch	$2.00	$3.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
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Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
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Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

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First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

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Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

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Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
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Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
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All are invited There is always room.

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First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

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Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

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BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

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E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

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C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Oct. 13, '75—

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To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.
Sept. 8, '76.-1in.

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DURANC'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

is taken Internally, and Positively Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and Lumbago. For Sold by Wholesale and Retail Druggists everywhere. Send for circular to,

HELPHENSTINE & BENTLEY,
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Oct. 6, '76.-1y. B & W

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May 4, '77-1f b & W

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Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18,1875.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. july1,73

N. U. FUNK. L. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
Attorneys-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, '77-1y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House Mar.6,'74

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10,'74

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14,'76.

R. R. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —38

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Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 8, '75-tf

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1,'75

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8,'75

WILLIAM Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner of Main and West streets, three doors below J. K. Ryer's store, Bloomsburg, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
April 27, '77-tf

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	500,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,958,000

March 26,'77—y

THE UNDERSIGNED, representing several of the most conservative and reliable American Fire Insurance Companies, would beg leave to offer his services to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, requesting a reasonable share of the public patronage.
W. J. POWELL.
Bloomsburg, July 18, 1876.
Office in Brower's Block.
July 21

J. H. MAIZE'S
MAMMOTH
GROCERY
contains the largest stock of
TEAS, GROCERIES
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,
Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c.
to be found in Columbia county.
A Complete Assortment
always on hand. Call and examine.
Jan 1, 1877.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, RICARD SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
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PATENTS.
FEE REDUCED ENTIRE COST $55.
Patent office fee $25 in advance, balance $30 within 6 months after patent allowed. Advice and examination free. Patents sold.
J. VANCE LEWIS & CO.,
May 4, '77-3m J w co Washington, D. C.

AUG. L. KAUB. JNO. E. FEYMIER. CHAS. B. EDWARDS.
WM. R. HAGENBUCH,
WITH
Kaub, Frymier & Edwards,
(Successors to Benedict Dorsey & Sons, 923 Market street.
Importers and dealers in
CHINA, GLATS AND QUEENSWARE,
923 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-1y

THE ELECTORAL FRAUD.

JUDGE J. S. BLACK, EXCORIATES THE INFAMOUS COMMISSION.

In the *North American Review* for July, Judge Jeremiah S. Black appears as the contributor of an article entitled "The Electoral Conspiracy," which is by all odds the most complete, eloquent, and scathing exposure that has yet been made of the fraud by which Rutherford B. Hayes was foisted into the Presidential chair. We regret that our space will not permit us to reprint it in full, and that we must confine ourselves to the most striking passages.

After briefly adverting to the indignation felt by honest men throughout the country at the great outrage upon the rights of the people, Judge Black proceeds to depict the condition of affairs in the State of Louisiana previous to the Presidential election. First, he describes the carpet-bagger:

WHAT THE CARPET-BAGGER IS.

The people would not have been wholly crushed, either by the soldier or the negro, if both had not been used to fasten upon them the domination of another class of persons whose rule was altogether unendurable. These we call carpet-baggers, not because the word is descriptive or euphonious, but because they have no other name whereby they are known among the children of men. They were unprincipled adventurers, who sought their fortunes in the South by plundering the disarmed and defenceless people; some of them were the dregs of the Federal army—the meanest of the camp followers; many were fugitives from Northern justice; the best of them were those who went down after the peace, ready for any deed of shame that was safe and profitable. These, combining with a few treacherous "scalawags" and some leading negroes to serve as decoys for the rest, and backed by the power of the general Government, became the strongest body of thieves that ever pillaged a people. Their moral grade was far lower, and yet they were much more powerful, than the robber bands that infested Germany after the close of the Thirty Years' war. They swarmed over all the States from the Potomac to the Gulf, and settled in hordes, not with intent to remain there, but merely to feed on the substance of a prostrate and defenceless people. They took whatever came within their reach, intruded themselves into all private corporations, assumed the functions of all offices, including the courts of justice, and in many places they even "run the churches." By force and fraud they either controlled all elections or else prevented elections from being held. They returned sixty of themselves to one Congress, and ten or twelve of the most ignorant and venal among them were at the same time thrust into the Senate. This false representation of a people by strangers and enemies who had not even a bona fide residence among them was the bitterest of all mockeries. There was no show of truth or honor about it. The pretended representative was always ready to vote for any measure that would oppress and enslave his so-called constituents; his hostility was unconcealed, and he lost no opportunity to do them injury.

HIS DESCENT UPON LOUISIANA.

The agricultural and commercial wealth of Louisiana made her a strong temptation to the carpet-baggers. Those vultures snuffed the prey from afar; and, as soon as the war was over, they swooped down upon her in flocks that darkened the air. The State was delivered into their hands by the military authorities; but the officers imposed some restraints upon their lawless cupidity. They hailed with delight the advent of negro suffrage, because to them it was merely a legalized method of stuffing the ballot-box, and they stuffed it. Thenceforth, and down to a very recent period, they gorged themselves without let or hindrance.

The depredations they committed were frightful. They appropriated, on one pretence and another, whatever they could lay their hands on, and then pledged to themselves the credit of the State for uncounted millions more. The public securities ran down to half price, and still they put their fraudulent bonds on the market and sold them for what they would fetch. The owners of the best real estate in town or country were utterly impoverished, because the burdens upon it were heavier than the rents would discharge. During the last ten years the city of New Orleans paid in the form of direct taxes more than the estimated value of all the property within her limits, and still has a debt of equal amount unpaid. It is not likely that other parts of the State suffered less. The extent of their spoliations can hardly be calculated, but the testimony of the carpet-baggers themselves against one another, the reports of committees sent by Congress to investigate the subject, and other information from sources entirely authentic, make it safe to say that a general conflagration, sweeping over all the State from one end to the other, and destroying every building and every article of personal property, would have been a visitation of mercy in comparison to the curse of such a Government.

THE INVENTIVENESS OF SCOUNDRELISM.

This may seem at first blush like gross exaggeration, because it is worse than anything that misrule ever did before. The greediest of Roman proconsuls left something to the provinces they wasted; the Norman did not strip the Saxon quite to the skin; the Puritans under Cromwell did not utterly desolate Ireland. Their rapacity was confined to the visible things which they could presently handle and use. They could not take what did not exist. But the American carpet-bagger has an invention unknown to those old-fashioned robbers, which increases his stealing power as much as the steam engine adds to the mechanical force of mere natural muscles. He makes negotiable bonds of the State, signs and seals them "according to the forms of law," sells them, converts the proceeds to his own use, and then defies justice "to go behind the returns." By this device his felonious fingers are made long enough to reach into the pockets of posterity; he lays his lien on property yet uncreated; he anticipates the labor of coming ages and appropriates the fruits of it in advance; he coins the industry of future generations into cash, and snatches the inheritance from children whose fathers are unborn. Projecting his cheat forward by this contrivance and operating laterally at the same time, he gathers an amount of plunder which no country in the world would have yielded to the Goth or the Vandal.

THE REIGN OF ANARCHY.

Security of life can never be counted on where property is not protected. When the public authorities wink upon theft the people are driven by stress of sheer necessity to defend themselves the best way they can, and that defence is apt to be aggressively violent. Justice, infuriated by popular passion, often comes to its victims in a fearful shape. Disorders, therefore, there must have been, and bloodshed and violence, and loss of life, though they are not enumerated, or clearly described in the reports. It is known that bands of "regulators" traversed many parts of the State, and the fact is established that seven of the storehouses used as places of receiving stolen goods were burnt to the ground in one night. The officers of the carpet-bag government "cared for none of these things." They saw the struggle between larceny and Lynch law with as much indifference as Gallio looked upon the controversy between the Jewish synagogue and the Christian church at Ephesus. This horrible condition of society was caused solely by the want of an honest government.

But this is not nearly the worst of it, if carpet-baggers themselves and their special friends are worthy of any credence at all. They testify to numerous other murders, wanton, unprovoked, and atrocious, committed with impunity under the very eyes of their Government. Gen. Sheridan says he collected a list of 4,000 assassinations perpetrated within three years. Senator Sherman and his associates of the visiting committee swell this number greatly, and add that "half the State was overrun with violence." No effort was made to repress these disorders or punish the criminals. Nobody was hung, nobody arrested. The murderers ran at large; the victims fell at the awful average of about four every day, and the public officers quietly assented to let "the rifle, the knife, the pistol, and the rope do their horrid work" without interruption. Are such men fit to govern a free State? "Fit to govern! No, not to live."

THE GENESIS OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

The wretched system of carpet-bag government could not possibly last. From the first it had no real support. The native people and the honest immigrants, who went there for purposes of legitimate business, held it in abhorrence, and the negroes were not long in finding out that it was a sham and a snare. As early as 1870, and before that, the handwriting was seen on the wall which announced that a large and decisive majority of all the votes, black and white, had determined to break up this den of thieves. They must therefore prepare for flight or punishment, unless they could contrive a way of defeating the popular will whenever and however it should be expressed. Then the Returning Board was invented.

This was a machine entirely new, with powers never before given to any tribunal in any State. Its object was not to return, but to suppress, the votes of the qualified electors, or change them to suit the occasion. By the terms of the law it can exclude, suppress, annihilate all the votes of a parish for violence, intimidation, or fraud, which it finds to have been committed and adjudges to have materially influenced the result of the poll. This is judicial authority so broad that no count would consent to exercise it—inflicting the fearful penalty of disfranchisement upon thousands at once, without a hearing and without legal evidence, not for any offence of their own, but for the supposed sin of others over whom they confessedly have no control. Of course it is in direct conflict with the State Constitution, which declares that all judicial power shall be vested in certain ordained and established courts and forbids it to be used even by them, except upon trial before a jury, and conviction on the testimony of credible witnesses confronted by the accused and cross-examined by counsel. It is, besides, a most insolent affront to the fundamental principles of all elective government, for it makes the poll of the people a mere mockery, which decides nothing except what the Returning Board is pleased to approve, and elects nobody whom the Returning Board does not graciously favor. Its power to veto a popular vote extends to all elections, for every class of officers, judicial, legislative, ministerial, and executive, including electors of President and Vice-President.

HOW IT DID ITS WORK.

The board consisted of five persons. They were originally appointed by a carpet-bag Senate, without end of their tenure and with power to fill vacancies, which made them a close corporation and gave them perpetual succession. To put on some show of fairness, the law required that all parties should be represented. This was at first thought to be met by the appointment of one Democrat, but when a deed of more than common baseness was to be done, the Democrat was got rid of, and the other four, desiring to work in secret, refused to fill his place.

This suppressing board did its work thoroughly from the start. It was never known to falter. Since its first organization in 1870 the majority of the whole people has been decidedly against the carpet-baggers at every election. But the board always intercepted the returns, and so altered them as to make a majority the other way. Kellogg was a candidate for Governor; he was largely defeated, but the board certified him elected. The certificate was so glaringly false that carpet-baggers themselves would not help to install him, and Democrats determined to assert their rights. It was then that Gen. Grant, to the unspeakable shame of the nation, lifted him into office on the bayonets of the army. Afterward the outraged people rose in revolutionary wrath, drove him to shelter in the Custom House, and inaugurated the man they had lawfully elected. Again the President made war on the State, and restored the usurper to the place which did not belong to him. The Democrats regularly elected a majority of the Legislature; as regularly the Returning Board certified a majority of their seats to carpet-baggers or scalawags or negroes not chosen; and when the true members met to organize for business the army was punctually on hand to tumble them out of their hall.

APPLIED TO THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election came off on the proper day, supervised and controlled at every polling place by officers of the carpet-bag interest. According to their own count, the result was a majority of 7,639 for the Tilden electors. It has never yet been denied that this majority was made up of ballots cast by citizens legally qualified. The vote was regularly taken and properly counted, and a true record of it made *in perpetuam rei memoriam*. These facts being undisputed, it follows that the Tilden electors were duly appointed, if the people of the State have the appointing power, which they certainly have, unless the Constitution and the statute book are not to be relied on.

But the opponents of Tilden and Hendricks determined that the record of the appointment made by the people should be mutilated and changed so as to make it appear as if electors for Hayes and Wheeler had been chosen. They pretended to believe that violence and intimidation had frightened the African Hayes men from the polls, and that their cowardice ought to be visited, in the form of disfranchisement, on the heads of others who had intrepidity enough to perform their political duty. The allegation was utterly false. It was not only without evidence to sustain it, but in the face of overwhelming proof to the contrary. All the places of registration and voting were guarded by the creatures of the Federal and State administrations, superintendents, commissioners, deputy marshals, and soldiers, and all of these said that the elections were peaceable and free. Indeed, it is literally impossible that any intimidation or violence could have been practised. No sensible person ever gave credit to it for a moment. Notwithstanding much mental anxiety about the result, various reasons combined to make the election in Louisiana probably the most quiet and undisturbed in the Union.

THE CHARACTER OF ITS MEMBERS.

The personnel of the board justified the faith of the carpet-baggers and their allies. If the evidence concerning its members be rightly reported by the investigating committee, they were marked out by the history of their previous lives, noted and signed to do any deed of shame which might be required at their hands. Wells was a Custom House officer at New Orleans, and one of the worst of that bad lot; a defaulter to the State of long standing, without character for integrity or veracity, and for thirty years regarded as unworthy to be trusted. Anderson's character for honesty was equally bad; he had earned it in part by aiding while he was a Senator to put up a fraudulent job upon the State, and taking the iniquitous proceeds to himself. Of the two mulattoes, one was indicted for larceny, and, after admitting his guilt, was allowed to escape punishment, and promptly taken into the board. The other was too ignorant to know his duty, but his testimony showed such indifference to the obligations of an oath that he was deemed as safe for the carpet-baggers as either of his colleagues.

They comprehended the situation, saw the difficulty of the work before them, and resolved to make it pay in something better than mere promises of "recognition," however "generous and ample." Wells, who was their spokesman in private as in public, wrote in strict confidence to a carpet-bag Senator then at Washington a letter which being condensed into plain English, means this: "There's millions in it. See our friends and act promptly, Buy us immediately or we will sell out to the other side. Talk freely to the gentleman who presents this; he knows the moves." To the bearer of the letter he explained that it was very hard work to count in the Republican candidate—the Democratic majority was too large to handle—he wanted to serve his party, but he would not take this job without compensation; he must have "$200,000 apiece for himself and Anderson, and a smaller sum for the niggers." On this basis he authorized his ambassador at Washington to negotiate with the Republican managers. At the same time he was offering himself at New Orleans to the Democrats, at first for half a million, but afterward proposed that he would leave in enough votes to elect Mr. Nicholls (Democratic candidate for Governor) if $200,000 cash were first placed in his hands.

THEIR VIOLATIONS OF THE STATUTE.

The action of the returning officers in this whole business was unsupported by legal authority. The Legislature of the State did not, because it could not, give them power to disfranchise qualified electors. They lacked, therefore, the general jurisdiction which they assumed. But that is not all; they proceeded in the very teeth even of the void statute which they professed to follow. That statute pretends to give them no such authority as they exercised, over any return as which a protest or statement or charge of intimidation is not attached when it is sent in by the Supervisor of Registration or the Commissioner of Election, and the charge so attached to the return must be supported by the affidavits of three citizens of the proper parish.

Wanting this, the board was absolutely without the pretence of power to touch the return from any parish or polling place, except for the purpose of compiling it and acting it as true to the others. By the election law of Louisiana the board has no more authority to examine or decide a question of intimidation which is not raised by the election officers than a private individual would have to steal it from the records and burn it. So stands the law. The fact is established by conclusive evidence that from every one of the Democratic parishes the returns came up without any charge, statement or protest. In all those cases they were therefore without color of jurisdiction.

FORGING AFFIDAVITS AND RETURNS.

But the conspirators could not afford to be balked of their game by the failure of the local officers to make a false charge of intimidation. These votes must be excluded *per fas aut nefas*, and the Returning Board must do it; that was what the board was made for. The returning officers went upon the principal *aut inveniam aut faciam*. They made the protests which they could not find; affidavits which no creature in the parishes was base enough to back with his oath were fabricated in the Custom House, and used by the board with a full knowledge that they were mere counterfeits. The exclusion of returns on the ground of intimidation was in every case dishonest, for in none was there a particle of evidence to justify it. When nothing else would serve the purpose, they did not scruple a resort to plain forgery. Of the return from Vernon parish every figure on the whole broad sheet was altered with elaborate pains under the special direction of Wells. Perjury and subornation of perjury entered largely into the business. There is hardly any species of the *crimen falsi* for which the law has a punishment that did not become an elementary part of the great fraud which was committed when the defeated electors and State officers of Louisiana were falsely certified as chosen by the people.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S COMPLICITY.

Another question arises here, which the Muse of History may answer at her leisure: Is there any justification of Gen. Grant's conduct in this business? Within two or three days after the election it became perfectly well known to the whole country that in Louisiana there had been a full poll, and a large majority for the Tilden electors. No reason was suggested by anybody for falsifying this result. The apprehension that it would be falsified in the return arose solely out of the fact that the election machinery of the State was in the hands of mere knaves who were just base enough to do it; and these were Gen. Grant's own knaves, whom for years he had kept in their places by lawless force. It was then that he said that no man could afford to be President by a fraud, and sent a committee to see that a true count was made. This was fairseeming enough, but he did not row the way he was looking. Every one of his committee favored the fraud, and their report, which he endorsed and sent to Congress, was a defence of it from beginning to end. He had supported and enforced frauds of the same kind several times before, and now his troops were at New Orleans avowedly to protect the carpet-baggers while they were repeating them on a large scale. Besides, when Chandler promised the fraudulent Governor of Florida to send troops and money to that State after the election—troops and money to count the votes—he declared in one of his despatches that the President had been consulted. Still further, while his party in Congress were holding up the fraud, he answered the arguments in favor of Tilden's right by ordering to the capital all the cavalry, artillery, and infantry within reach. Whether these circumstances be sufficient or not to convict him of participation in the fraud, let the world judge.

THE CREATION OF THE COMMISSION.

But how was the object of the conspiracy to be accomplished? The House of Representatives was Democratic, and without its consent, expressed or implied in some form or another, the Senate could not give effect to a false count. The first intention was to claim that the President of the Senate had power to determine absolutely and arbitrarily what electoral votes should be counted and what not. This was the great rallying point until Mr. Conkling took it up, and, in a speech of surpassing ability, utterly demolished and reduced it to invisible atoms. It became settled, therefore, that the two Houses must count the votes, and this clearly implied the power to inquire and determine what were votes. It could not be denied that the voice of the House of Representatives was at least as potential as that of the Senators; and it was not supposed that the House would suffer a fraud so glaring as this to be thrust down the throat of the country "against the stomach of its sense." But if the two bodies would declare inconsistent results of the count, and proclaim the election of different Presidents a state of things might come which would subject our institutions to a strain severe enough to endanger them greatly. It was in these difficult circumstances that a mixed commission of fifteen was proposed, consisting of five Senators, five Representatives, and five Judges of the Supreme Court. The mode of appointing them made it certain that fourteen would be equally divided between the parties; and as the fifth Judge would be named by the consent of his brethren on both sides, he might be expected to stand between them, like a daysman, with a hand as heavy on one head as the other. The Democrats consented to this in the belief that no seven Republicans could be taken from the court or from Congress who would swear to decide the truth and then uphold a known fraud; if mistaken in that opinion of their adversaries' honesty, they felt sure, at all events, that the umpire would be a fairminded man. They were bitterly disappointed; the commission went eight to seven for the great fraud and all its branches; for fraud in the detail and in the aggregate; for every item of fraud that was necessary to make the sum total big enough—eight to seven all the time.

IT REFUSES TO DO ITS DUTY.

We must look at the state of the case as it went before the commission. Tilden and Hendricks had 184 electoral votes clear and free of all dispute, one less than a majority of the whole number. They also had in Louisiana eight, and in Florida four, appointed by the people, but falsely certified to Hayes and Wheeler by the Governor. In Oregon they had one certified by the Governor, but against whom a popular majority had been cast for an ineligible candidate. To elect Hayes it was necessary that each and every one of these thirteen votes should be taken from Tilden and given to Hayes. As this required many distinct rulings based upon contradictory grounds, the path of the commission was not only steep but crooked.

The great and important duty cast upon the commission by a special law and by a special oath of each member was to decide in the case of contested votes from a State, "whether any and what votes from such State are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in such State." It is not denied that the sole power of appointing electors for the States of Louisiana and Florida is in the people. It was then, and still is an admitted fact that the people had exercised the power of appointment in the prescribed and proper way; they did duly make an appointment of electors, and their act was duly recorded, and so made a perpetual memory. This thing was not "done in a corner;" it was "seen and known of all men." That each of the two States named had duly appointed Tilden electors at a regular election called for that purpose on the 7th of November, in pursuance of law, was a part of their history as much as the fact that they were States of the Union. All the members of the commission knew it as well as they knew the geographical position of Tallahassee or New Orleans. It needed no proof; but if specific evidence had been required, there was the record from which the truth glared upon them as clear as the sun. They shut their eyes upon the record, and refused to see "how many and what persons were duly appointed electors" by the people, but listened eagerly to the evidence (*aliunde* though it was) which showed "how many and what persons" had been designated by the returning officers. It was ultimately held (eight to seven) that the appointees of the Returning Board were duly appointed, and the appointees of the people were unduly appointed. Did the eight suppose that the legal power to make such an appointment was vested by law in the Returning Boards? Did they think it was not vested in the people? No, that is impossible. But they may have conscientiously believed that the interest of their faction would be well served by Hayes' election. They may have been prompted by a virtuous admiration of carpet-bag government, and were sincerely anxious to save it from Tilden's reform.

ITS PETTIFOGGING.

But this decision is favor of fraud which so shocked the common sense and common honesty of the nation was not made without some attempt to justify it. The eight gave reasons so many and so plausible that Kellogg and Wells must have chuckled with delight when they heard them. One argument very seriously urged was that it would be troublesome, and require a great deal of time, to ascertain who was duly appointed by the people. It was much easier to accept the false vote and say no more about it. To decide how many and what persons got certificates from the Returning Board was a short and simple process; but to push the inquiry behind that—to inquire whether the certificate was honest, to look for the evidence which would show who were duly appointed—*hic labor hoc opus est*. The seven reminded the eight, but reminded them in vain, that the due appointment which nobody in the world, except the people, had the least right to make, was the very thing which they were there to find out; and they could not be excused from a duty to which they were pledged and sworn, by the mere inconvenience of performing it. Besides, the eight knew very well that there was no difficulty in it; it was but looking at the record of the appointment as the people made it up; they could read it as they ran; the truth was plainer than the lie; the honesty of the case was as easily seen as the fraud. But no persuasion could influence them to cast even a glance at the actual appointment. What did they think this commission was made for? Why was this great combination of learning and statecraft set up? According to the eight its sole purpose was, not to determine any matter in dispute between the parties, but merely to declare that the Returning Board had certified for the Hayes electors; which everybody knew already, and nobody ever denied. If its object was what the law said—to decide who were duly appointed—then the eight succeeded in making it merely a splendid abortion, because, among other reasons, it was too much trouble to make it anything else.

HEDGING FOR OREGON.

But the commission following the lead of counsel for Mr. Hayes, insisted that the certificate of the proper State officer ought to be regarded as conclusive evidence of the appointment made by the people. It is undoubtedly true that the State has a right to speak on this subject through her own organs, and when she does so speak, her voice should be regarded as true. But what officer is her proper organ? The Governor being her political chief, and his certificate being required by act of Congress, it would not have been unreasonable to hold that it was conclusive unless tainted with fraud. The Hayes electors had the Executive certificate in Louisiana and Florida, and this, in regard to those States, gave the eight a great legal advantage. But they threw it away, abandoned the attestation of the Governor as worthless, claimed no faith or credit for it, and pronounced it open to contradiction, no matter how honestly it may have been given. What was the meaning of this phenomenal ruling which apparently opened the door of investigation even wider than the Democrats asked? It was understood by everybody. The commission was hedging for Oregon. The eight were reaching across the Pacific for the one vote there, which was just as important as the twelve on the Gulf of Mexico.

But having gone behind the Governor's certificate for the sake of correcting errors, could there be any possible justification for stopping before the truth was reached? If the head of the Commonwealth, whose attestation is required by Federal law, went for nothing whenever it was contradicted, how could the conclusiveness be asserted of a paper made by subordinate officers unknown outside of the State, and powerless even by the local law to make a certificate of more than prima facie validity? Yet the Electoral Commission (eight to seven) decided that the Governor's certificate might be set aside for a mere mistake of law or fact, while that of the Returning Board would stand, though known to be founded on falsehood and saturated all through with corruption.

EVIDENCE ALIUNDE.

The unvarying preference of the eight Commissioners for the false over the true becomes very striking at this point. When they got behind the Governor's papers, they found lying *aliunde* two other sets of documents, one of which was a record of the actual appointment made by the people; the other was a mere fabrication of the Returning Board without any semblance of truth

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, July 13, 1877.

JUDGE BLACK'S REVIEW.

On the first and fourth pages of this paper will be found the brilliant article of Judge J. S. Black on the Electoral Commission. We commend it to the attention of all our readers and beg them not to be deterred from reading it by its length. It is the most able and exhaustive review ever given of the carpet-baggers, the Returning Boards and the Commission. In scathing language he depicts the robber of the South, presenting him in a clear light and showing how he managed not only to steal in the present but to mortgage the future. Step by step the whole rotten scheme of carpet-bag government is traced from the earliest advent of the plunderers to the crowning of their work at Washington. No where else can our readers get so complete and thorough a description of the troubles of the Southern States, and from no other writer can they obtain so just a conception of what were the neglected duties of the Electoral Commission. With the accuracy of a trained lawyer and with the ease and polished style of a ready writer, Judge Black points out all the contradictory decisions, all the refusals to listen to reason, all the bald and inexcusable neglects of duty.

After reading this review it is possible to understand how lost to all sense of justice, of right and of truth were the eight members of that infamous Commission. It is not probable that there will ever be published any other account of the "Great Fraud of 1876" which will be at once so vivid and so truthful. No one should fail to peruse the Judge's words and lay up the truths thereof in the memory for future use.

MORE RASCALS IN TROUBLE.

J. Madison Wells, Thos. C. Anderson, and their two darkey associates on the Louisiana Returning Board, have been indicted and arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000, charged with forgery. The indictment reads that on the 4th of December, 1876, they "falsely and feloniously altered, and published as true the altered, forged and counterfeited election returns from the parish of Vernon at the election of November last, by adding 158 votes to each of Hayes' Electors, and deducting 395 from each of Tilden's Electors." This will probably open the whole scoundrelly business of the Returning Board and let in the light on all their dark transactions. Wells, of course, sent a letter to Hayes, informing him of the trouble and asking for assistance. At a Cabinet meeting the matter was discussed, but it was agreed that there was no way by which the General Government could interfere in the administration of State justice. Mr. Key was of the opinion that the public sentiment of the South will disapprove of the step, but Mr. Key has long since ceased to be a mouth piece for Southern sentiment, if indeed he ever was. The importance of the trial of Wells and his fellows can hardly be overestimated. If after the most searching investigation in open Court it is proved beyond a doubt that fraud, wilful and deliberate, was perpetrated and that, therefore, Tilden was entitled to the Electors from Louisiana, what is Mr. Hayes going to do about it? There will not be an intelligent man or woman in the United States who will not be convinced that Hayes is in no manner entitled to sit in the chair of the President. Will such a truly good, pious, reform-advocating Christian statesman consent to hold an office when not only he but every body else in the country knows that he retains it by fraud? The future may tell us how much of a hypocrite he is.

The *Republican* states that the "utmost quiet in political circles" now existing is entirely the work of the Republican party; that complete confidence is restored through a Republican administration; and winds up thus: "If the Republican party can fight its country's battles in war and win its victories and then grandly conduct its affairs in peace, the honest sentiment of a nation will accord it a higher trust than ever." It cannot be possible that the *Republican* believes any such stuff. Chamberlain and Blaine do not think so, for in their recent Woodstock speeches they did all in their power to create political excitement; they arraigned the President in the severest terms, strongly intimating that he is a traitor to his party, in all of which they are backed up by the leading Republican politicians and journals, and the editors of the *Republican* are in full sympathy with them, if they had the courage to say so. Does the *Republican* believe that the present administration is conducting public affairs grandly? Then why does it not endorse the President's Southern policy? and why do leading Republican papers that are not hampered by post offices assert that Hayes has gone over to the enemy, and that by his civil service order he has struck a deadly blow at the party that counted him in? Which is right; our cotemporary or the leading organs of its party?

The *Republican* has repeated so often the story that no one fought to save the nation but its own partisans that it seems to believe it, and the next assertion will probably be that the senior editor was a Major General in the army instead of a home patriot calling for a rope. But we have lost all hope of that journal ever dealing with facts, and statements as absurd as the ones alluded to above, in this period of our country's history, are hardly worth contradicting, as they are false on their very face.

Robeson, Grant's Secretary of the Navy, had a public dinner given to him in Trenton last week. This was probably to enhance the chances of that distinguished naval gentleman for election as United States Senator. Blaine, of Maine, was present and expressed himself as perfectly satisfied not only with Robeson but with Grant's administration generally. We believe he was sincere in this expression of feeling. Robeson and Blaine have many points of character in common. Both are demagogues, both are politically dishonest, both are untruthful. The Maine man's reputation is about as good as the Jersey fellow's, and both of them are very vulnerable. Of course, Joe Bradley, the Supreme Court justice who figured to such fine advantage to his own character in the Electoral Commission fraud, had a good word to say for Robeson. He was not present but wrote a letter full of sweet sentiments. He thinks Robson a statesman of the first class.

Francis Curley, of Montgomery county, who was to have been hanged on the 9th of August, has been respited by the Governor until September 10th.

MR. BOWEN AND HIS FRIENDS.

Mr. Bowen, of the *Independent*, had a little picnic at Woodstock, Conn., on the Fourth of July. Mr. Bowen, it may be remembered, is the gentleman who came very near earning the gratitude of the community in the famous Beecher trial—that is to say if he had only told what he was supposed to know about Beecher he would have relieved the mind of an anxious and expectant public.

The great guns at Mr. Bowen's picnic were Chamberlain, formerly of South Carolina, and Blaine of Maine. The little affair was probably gotten up for their joint benefit and both came prepared with speeches. Chamberlain's address was an eloquent but bitter denunciation of the policy of Mr. Hayes. This was, of course, to have been expected. It was hardly within the limits of possibility that he could have looked with even toleration on a policy which practically banished from the South himself and men of his kind. He told many truths and said many things in which veracity was not so apparent. His remarks, which were extended, are hardly worth the printing. It is easy to imagine what were the expressions made use of by a deposed carpet-bagger.

Mr. Blaine's speech was mainly prophetic. He drew a fearful picture of the evils which must ensue if Mr. Hayes persists in his determination to put a stop to Mexican cattle stealing on the Rio Grande. The Mexican question was, however, only a device for an arraignment of the administration. He never loses an opportunity to declare himself still a waver of the bloody shirt and opposed to all reconciliation and good feeling. As a blatant demagogue he sinks the present and future prosperity of the country in order to further his designs upon the Presidency. Mr. Blaine will not succeed in his aspirations, not even with the valuable aid and assistance of such patriots as Chamberlain, Robeson and Joe Bradley. His frantic utterances will only result in his own overthrow, and the sooner this unscrupulous and dishonest partisan and intriguer is silenced the better for the country.

A STRANGE STORY.

The New York *Sun*, of Saturday, prints a mournful account of the last days of Horace Greeley, and states that it is true in every respect. The story is as follows: On accepting the Democratic and Liberal nomination for the Presidency, Mr. Greeley resigned his position as editor of the *Tribune*. After the disastrous campaign (which resulted in his defeat, the great editor turned again to the duties of his profession and published a card announcing his resumption of the editorship of his paper. In the same number of the *Tribune* that contained his card there was published, without his knowledge or consent, an article entitled "Crumbs of Comfort," which was written in a bad vein of insult to his political friends, and which called forth much bitter comment. Mr. Greeley was justly indignant and wrote a brief statement denying his authorship of the article in question. This statement, of which the *Sun* prints a *fac-simile* was not printed as Mr. Greeley directed nor was it ever allowed to see the light, until Saturday last. It then became apparent to Mr. Greeley that he had been deposed and the greatest of American editors retired, heart-broken, to an insane asylum and died shortly after.

With his withdrawal began the downfall of the *Tribune* and to-day the value of that journal is not one-half what it was. A debt of half or three quarters of a million hangs over the establishment and it looks much as if the time was close at hand when the *Tribune* will be added to the long list of newspaper failures. Jay Gould and his stock-jobbing operations have proved too much for the prosperity of what was once the greatest journal in the United States. It has been truly said of the *Tribune* that it was "founded by Horace Greeley and foundered by Jay Gould." There will be few to drop a tear over the grave.

THE AGE OF FREEMASONRY.

EDITORS OF THE COLUMBIAN:—In your issue of June 29th, in an editorial under the caption of "*Masonic*" you say: *In England, where the Order has existed 1,000 years*, the present number of Grand Crpsses is 18."

Is the first part of this sentence true? Is there any authentic record of the existence of Freemasonry, as that term is now understood, previous to the 24th of June, 1717—*just one hundred and sixty years ago?* Was not the first Grand Lodge of Freemasonry ever instituted in the world organized at the celebrated "Apple Tree Tavern," in Covent Garden, London, at that date?

Freemasonry may be a very good and praiseworthy institution, but the claim of great antiquity put forward for it by indiscreet advocates is without any just foundation in historic fact. That *Masons* existed before June, 1717, is undoubtedly true; and Masons, too, who called themselves *free* Masons and who were united in the bands of a secret brotherhood. But they were really *mechanics, artisans, builders*, and their organization was a species of trade-union. This was a very different thing from the present system of symbolism called Freemasonry.

The late Governor DeWitt Clinton, of New York—who was a Freemason of great renown in his day—says: "Our fraternity has suffered under the treatment of well-meaning friends, who have undesignedly inflicted more injuries upon it than its most virulent enemies. The absurd accounts of its origin and history in most books that treat of it have proceeded from enthusiasm operating on credulity and the love of the marvelous. Exaggerated friendly accounts and representations continually stare us in face and mortify our intellectual discrimination by ridiculous claims to an unlimited antiquity." See *The Freemason's Treasury*, p. 338.

Dr. Oliver is probably the ablest as well the most voluminous writer on Freemasonry that England has ever produced. He says: "In every estimate that I have been able to form of Freemasonry—*the foundation on which I invariably build*—is the system as it was promulgated at the *revival* in 1717. This is a rock that will firmly sustain any edifice that may be placed upon it, for it is the only certain standard of truth established by authority. *No authentic records precede it.*" See his "*Mirror for the Johanite Masons*," pp. 25, 26.

I do not overlook the suggestive "*revival*" in this quotation. It is intended to *hint* that this may not have been the actual beginning of the Order. The word is deceptive, and is clearly contradicted by the concluding sentence "*No authentic records precede it.*"

Volumes of similar testimony might be adduced from reliable Masonic authors. The conclusion is irresistible: *Free Masonry is just one hundred and sixty years old*—NOT A YEAR OLDER! Previous to June, 1717, it had no existence, either in England or anywhere else. No real good can come to the Order, and much harm will necessarily result, both to it and to the truth of history, by setting up a claim to any greater antiquity for the institution.

MARKWELL.

In reply to our correspondent, we would state that while a "Grand Lodge" met in London in 1717 for organization, Ancient York Masonry was formally instituted at the City of York, England, A. D. 926, and under that organization American and English Lodges now work. In the ages before Christ, the order was constituted mainly from "operative" masons and mechanics, but "speculative" masonry dates from the 10th century. The higher bodies, such as are called "Scottish Rites," "Knights Templar," &c., can show by incontestible authority their origin anterior to the Crusades.

We believe that the "antiquity" of Free Masonry does not add any merit to the Order. C. B. B.

"THE MOLLIE MAGUIRES AND THE DETECTIVES."

"By Allen Pinkerton."

ILLUSTRATED.

Through the kindness of the author, and Capt. Linden of Pinkerton's agency, copies of the above book have been placed in our hands, and, we presume, for review. The cover represents "an all seeing eye" with the legend "We never sleep."

On the initial page it purports to be "Allen Pinkerton's Detective Stories."

"As a "story" the book may succeed financially, because a certain class of people seek reading of that kind. True, as a species of "yellow-covered" literature it falls below "Jack Shepherd," "Claude Duval" and "Sixteen-String Jack," and therefore deserves no notice; but importance is given to it by the assertion in the Preface that "The governing idea in the mind of the author, while preparing this volume for the press, has been to give details connected with the MOLLIE MAGUIRES, and follow strictly the truth concerning the adventures of the detectives during three years passed in their midst."

The author of the book in question proposes, therefore, to abandon the *fictional* part of work, and enter upon the domain of *facts*.

There we must tread cautiously. It is not a question as to the guilt or innocence of the parties convicted. Courts and Juries have passed upon that. But, if Pinkerton and his detectives have secured convictions upon evidence no more reliable than that before us,—reported as "official," it is our duty as journalists to see whether Pinkerton and his men have TOLD THE TRUTH!

Does Pinkerton, in this book, relate reported facts? If he does not, did McParlan, *alias* McKenna, tell the truth? If the first did not state what is true, it follows that his book is untrue; and if McParlan stated to his chief undeniable untruths, then he is unworthy of credence.

Pinkerton attempts to palm off his book upon the public as a correct statement of facts. But if the chief is mistaken, can the subordinate whom he selected and upon whom he relies as authority be believed, if clearly wrong in important particulars?

The first noticeable feature of the work is the illustrations. They are as false in representation as the text, as any person familiar with the coal regions can testify. In making them the artist has drawn wholly upon his imagination. Three instances will suffice. Opposite page 68, the plate represents Hester as having shot Rea, and nine persons witnessing the operation from behind a tree. Now, as a matter of fact, no tree stood at the watering trough, and, under all the evidence, even that of the Commonwealth, nine persons were not present, nor did Hester participate in the homicide. Again, opposite page 546, there is a representation of a court-scene in the trial of Hester, Tully and McHugh for the murder of A. W. Rea. The portraits of the principal characters are so incorrect as to be unrecognizable. Judge Elwell may, perhaps be identified by his location, but the associate on his right bears a closer resemblance to Marshal MacMahon than to Judge Krickbaum, and the picture on the left represents any body rather than Judge Shuman. The three reporters sitting in front are not only myths but are represented as left handed men. The artist may have got the idea from the fact that Prothonotary Zarr is left handed—having lost his right arm. The double breasted and starry policemen shown in the picture are also fictitious. The gallant looking tipstave is only a poor picture of Capt. Linden with a pole in his hand. The Jury are supposed not to be present.

Again, the barbarous scene represented opposite page 238 and described in the text as an attempt by Kelly to roast an old woman named Downey "on a red-hot cook stove," during a spree, is utterly untrue. Even if true, McParlan, if such a bruiser as he represents himself to be, could have rescued her. But Kelly "the Bum" declares that the story is made out of the whole cloth; and if his evidence is sufficient to convict three men of murder, it should be sufficient to impeach the veracity of McParlan or Pinkerton. Kelly declares that that "he never belonged to McKenna's Division," and that no woman named Downey ever kept a *shebeen* at Fowler's Patch, and for corroboration refers to Dr. Hutton, and Elijah Gregory, mining boss.

Having mentioned Kelly, it may be proper to add that he pronounces the book "a lie from beginning to end," that he never met McParlan in Carroll's saloon as described on page 403, and that he never was convicted for biting off a man's ear in Luzerne county. Frequent mention having been made of McParlan's physical prowess, Kelly says the instances given are utterly untrue, and exist only in the detective's imagination; that McParlan "never licked a chicken." In fact his physical appearance would not indicate that he is a formidable man. Frequent reference is also made to the immense quantity of bad liquor drank by the detective and it is admitted that he was frequently drunk. Kelly says he was scarcely ever sober. If so, how could he remember and report after the lapse of days all the minutiæ of conversation, including questions and answers, not taken down at the time?

Another feature of the book is the egotism of its alleged author. In every situation, even at the expense of truth, Pinkerton makes himself the central figure, and speaks constantly of "my agent," "my detective," "my representative," &c. Some little credit is given Mr. Gowen, and less to the Coal and Iron Police, who actually did the work for which Pinkerton claims credit. The arrests were made by them, and Boyle, McGehan, Roarity, Carroll, Duffy and Campbell were seized the same day.

It would add too much length to this notice to give in detail the many inaccuracies and untruths in this volume which we have marked, but one additional fact should be referred to. The visit of McParlan to Hester's, described on page 290, and the scene pictured opposite, is pure fiction. McParlan did *not* court Miss Hester, nor did Hester "play cards with his oldest son," because he had no son.

We are forced to the conclusion that the whole work is sensational—*made to sell*—and that Pinkerton's Agency, which "never sleeps," is a humbug, if the book in question is a test.

The wordy warfare between John D. Townsend, counsel for William M. Tweed, and Attorney General Charles S. Fairchild still continues. The matter as it stands at present does not look well for Fairchild. It seems to be proved, beyond doubt, that in violation of his promise he permitted various persons to see Tweed's confession, and there is quite a general belief that the confession was not accepted and Tweed released because divers important personages were implicated in the city frauds, whose prosecution and conviction were not desirable for Fairchild, who is a candidate for reelection. It does not seem highly probable that Fairchild will be his own successor.

THE WAR.

The Russians have met with serious reverses in Asia Minor, having been defeated in numerous engagements and compelled to raise the siege of Kars. It is reported that the Turks have driven their foes beyond the Russian frontier. Although no details of these battles are given it would seem to be true, beyond a doubt, that the Russians have been badly demoralized. In Montenegro the Turkish campaign was a failure and their forces have been forced to withdraw, after terrible loss. The hardy mountaineers kept up incessant attacks from their almost impregnable rocky fastnesses, in comparative safety to themselves. A report from Constantinople states that 1500 persons, fleeing from Adier to the Turkish lines for fear of the Russians, perished from hunger. The correspondent of the Manchester (England) *Guardian* says that he understands that the Government have information that the Russians intend to occupy Constantinople at all risks unless the Turks anticipate that event by making peace on the Czar's terms. This it is thought will change the feelings, to a great extent, of the anti-war party in England, and may lead to the active participation of that country in the war.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The latest advices from Idaho are far from favorable. The troops have had two fights with the Indians, resulting in the loss of thirteen soldiers and officers in each. This Indian outbreak bids fair to be far more serious than either the Modoc or the Sioux rebellions. The Indians, it is said number 8,000 to 10,000 warriors; the country is well adapted to their style of warfare; and they are perfectly familiar with every foot of the ground. The arms which they carry are breech-loaders and repeaters of approved make, and the savages are experts in the use of them. The plans of Gen. Howard have thus far been unsuccessful, owing to the vigilance and desperation of the redskins, and now there is a loud cry for "more troops." The recent successes achieved by the Indians have not only emboldened those who took part in the fights, but have given courage to other bands of the disaffected and non-treaty savages who are reported as joining the forces of Joseph, the Chief in command. Evidently there must be something decisive done and done at once, or there will be serious loss of life on the part of the whites.

We have strange news from Liberia. The colony is distracted by a proposed amendment to the constitution, giving to white men the right of franchise and of holding property. The people of the United States of America in admitting the blacks to political rights, did what a majority of the people believed to be right, especially so under the circumstances. But they were in no great haste to do their duty in the premises, and now a government where the blacks are in power are turning the scales with a vengeance. A popular vote was recently taken on the amendment, and the Liberals were defeated by an overwhelming majority. The intelligent and liberal minded men of Liberia express their fears that unless white men are allowed political rights the colony will relapse into barbarism. In fact it seems but a few degrees removed from it now.

The population is composed of colored emigrants from the United States and their descendants, who are the ruling class, and the uncivilized native tribes. The total population is about 720,000, of whom 19,000 are Americo-Liberians. The public revenue amounts to about $110,000 annually, mostly from custom duties. The republic owes its origin to the American colonization society, which in 1822 sent out colonists. As the constitution was adopted in 1847 it will be seen that the republic is not progressing very rapidly.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

The above is a singular admission, coming as it does from an influential Republican paper. If the tendency of the black rule is as stated in Liberia, the people of the north can gain a definite idea of the rule of ex-slaves in the southern states under the lead of unscrupulous carpet-baggers. Happily their reign of terror is over.

Ever since Mr. Blaine quitted the Speaker's chair of the House of Representatives he seems to have been deserted by the sagacity, the self-command, the level judgment, that distinguished him in that position. Immediately after he assumed the aggressive lead of one wing of his party on the floor he provoked a counter attack which proved to be "the direful spring of woes unnumbered" to himself. Before the session was half over the audacious and defiant assailant was thrown upon the defensive—and into a most humiliating attitude. The foremost, strongest, most brilliant, most promising candidate for his party nomination for the Presidency, his course and the developments that it provoked forced the friends of the other candidates to combine against him, to preserve the party from the defeat they feared if he should be made the candidate. The most damaging opponent James G. Blaine had for the Cincinnati nomination was James G. Blaine himself. He seems now to be bent on "fighting it out on that line," if it continues the remainder of his natural life. He has the reputation of striking hard blows in a contest—and he certainly did at one time possess that power—but whatever of the gift is left to him now he is using upon himself, for no dozen of his personal opponents could do a tithe of the damage that James G. Blaine is now doing to James G. Blaine.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Washington correspondent says that General Sherman is reported to have made an interesting political prediction before starting on his Western trip. He is said to have remarked that it was necessary after the Rebellion that the greatest soldier of the war should become President; it was in accordance with the philosophy of history that a person chiefly known as a civilian, who, however, had an honorable position in the Union army, should be the next President; and the President who takes his seat in 1881 will be a man who fought upon the Confederate side, who was young enough to see that he was in error and acknowledged it. Can the General mean Wade Hampton?

Charles Francis Adams aptly insists that whatever may be the good intentions of the President, and however successfully he may be able to carry them into effect, the people must never be permitted to lose sight of the fact that it is vitally essential that immediate steps should be taken to make the repetition of the great wrong by which he was made President impossible in the future. He properly says: "It is not a party matter; people of all parties must join in making the demand. It will not do to wait, as it will not be safe to wait to make such a change in the matter of the Presidential election as may be necessary shortly before an election."

A circular has been issued to the different building associations, by the State Treasurer notifying them that a tax of one quarter of one per cent. must be paid on the capital stock, under the law of the State taxing corporations. The step is taken by the advice of Attorney General Lear, who holds that the tax should be collected on the entire amount of capital named in the charter of incorporation. Many associations have much larger sums named in their charters than the actual amount of capital owned by them, and they therefore feel disposed to resist the payment of the tax.

The Unwritten Law.

Senator Bayard sustained his reputation as a scholar and statesman in his recent oration, in which he vindicated the Democratic principle of the relations which govern our national life, and the separation of the powers of the National and State Governments. He illustrated a great truth in stating

"That liberty must rest upon a moral rather than a political basis, and does not consist in charters or statutes, but has a real security in the peace and happiness, the independence and elevation of mind which it brings to such as are capable of truly comprehending and enjoying its delights, which once tasted, create a healthy thirst, which nothing but pure fountains can satisfy."

The Senator does not believe in a paternal government which maintains an open Treasury, to be raided, under the specious plea of local benefits, by importunate and daring speculators. He believes in "carefully restricting State and Federal authority to their respective jurisdictions, and sustaining each in its sphere. Never overlooking the need of a spirit of harmony and co-operation between the two."

He administers a proper rebuke to Sherman, our General-in-Chief, who recently announced "that without the army, the American people would be a mob." To which Senator Bayard remarks:

"It would be difficult in the same compass of words to confuse cause and effect more completely, or to conceive a more thoroughly un-American condition of mind than such a remark would seem to indicate. Any government that depends for its peace and order upon its standing army is unworthy the name of a government of laws, and the sooner it gives way to another system the better for its inhabitants. It is a fundamental principle in our system that the military should be at all times and strictly subordinate to the civil authority, and this has been so often apparently overlooked or disregarded in the abnormal events of the last ten years that we cannot be altogether surprised by the unconscious revelation of military misapprehension to which I have referred. It is, however, one of the marks of the times and should be noted, for it betrays a want of comprehension of the true principles upon which our Government is established, and under which alone it can be successfully maintained. Let it never be forgotten that ours is wholly a voluntary system; that its true strength comes from the people, whose control is self-generated and is from within, and that for the use of mere coercive power, which governs us from without, we have no machinery of government whatever."

There exists unfortunately in this country a large number of people, whose eyes are yet filled with the glitter of the sword, and more attracted to the soldier than the statesman; who would rather support General Sherman for the highest civil office, although betraying a "want of comprehension of the true principles upon which our government is established, and under which alone, it can be successfully maintained," than the most thorough statesman of the country. The declaration of General Sherman in a season of repose, must be credited to a military training and tolerated in a victorious General; but it cannot be forgotten or excused, should gratitude towards this military chieftain take the shape of a tender of the control of the civil government. Senator Bayard has tersely but clearly stated the difference and the danger, even if the American people were not successfully impressed with the fact by the experience of the eight years of Grant.—*Pittsburg Post.*

The searching inquiry now being made by Morton's Senate committee into the alleged corrupt influences employed in the election of Senator Grover, of Oregon, will give general satisfaction to the country, and if the far-off Senator shall be convicted of bribery or fraud, it will be a most fortunate day for the Senate when chairman Morton shall rise and move Grover's expulsion from that honorable body. It wouldn't amount to much politically in Grover's case, though a Republican might be elected to succeed him, but it would amount to a great deal when Morton comes to foot up the aggregate profit and loss of the operation. Grover wouldn't be lonely in his departure from the Senate, for Morton would next have to move the expulsion of his pet Spencer, of Alabama; of his friend Dorsey, of Arkansas; of his bloody-shirt coadjutor Sargent, of California; of his faithful follower Chaffee, of Colorado; of his devoted admirer Conover, of Florida; of his nest-egg carpet-bagger Kellogg, of Louisiana; of his sable man and brother Bruce, of Mississippi; of his lovely and sympathetic twins Jones and Sharon, of Nevada; of Grover's colleague Mitchell, of Oregon; of his model of Republican virtue Patterson, of South Carolina, and it's even possible that he would have to end the grand campaign of regeneration by moving his own expulsion. Let the band play!—*Phila. Times.*

That peculiar genius, George Alfred Townsend, who writes for various papers over the signature of "Gath," thus sketches Mulligan's man from Maine: Blaine is a rougher kind of Schuyler Colfax, a bottle of the same ginger pop, better bottled and better husbanded. Most of what Blaine knows was eaves-dropped and picked up on the fly. He is a powerful man to save cheese parings. Nature bore him in Pennsylvania, but fitted him out with a Yankee mind and a peddler's pack. He could eat apple-sass as if he loved it, smack his lips over wagon grease butter, and sit in a straight pew as if he loved the very knob under his under-pinning. He is a voluptuous rascal, like the sons of Eli, who made a lodging house of the vestibule of the temple. Yet he was ever temperate, and eschewed tobacco; the devil was inside and not superficial there. When I think how Blaine played that unsuspecting Yankee race, and is hardly found out yet, I smile as if I saw Falstaff himself winking at young Harry. He played the State of Maine, the church, the Southerners and the carpet-baggers. He played Congress, and he nearly played the Cincinnati convention. But there is one old fellow he will never play—the same who skipped, accidently, as it were, down the back stairs of heaven.

Mr. George Washington Childs, A. M., says in his paper, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, alluding to Grant in England, "The man who worked at the tanner's trade in Galena is the best embodiment to the English artisan of what America means." We trust not, and what is more we don't believe it. Grant is a fair sample of a Republican but not of the better kind of American citizen. We should be sorry indeed to know that he was accepted as a representative American. The average citizen of this country is a law-respecting, honest, reputable man—reputable in himself and in his surroundings. The remembrance of Grant's whisky-ring friends at the White House and elsewhere is too fresh in the minds of the people to be dispelled by Mr. Childs' assertion. "America means" to do away with the evil effects of Grant's administration as soon as may be, and all the toadying of Childs, A. M., and his clique will not long retard the coming of a better day for this nation.

There have been no less than forty-eight executions for murder in the United States from January 1st, 1877, to June 21st, 1877, and there are several men now lying under sentence of death. Fourteen men have been hanged in this State during the time specified.

A Desperado's Death.

EUFALA, Indian Territory, June 26.—Last week Bill Posey, an escaped convict from the Texas Penitentiary, and one of the most notorious and reckless desperadoes and horse thieves that ever infested this country, was shot and killed about fifty miles from this place while resisting arrest. Posey was a Spanish Mexican, and for several years he had been a member of the gang in Texas. No less than twenty-nine criminal indictments had been found against him in various counties in Texas, the charges ranging from petty larceny to highway robbery, and from assault and battery to the hanging of his brother-in-law in the front yard of his residence, in the presence of his agonized family. So turbulent was he that while an inmate of the Penitentiary he was a terror to the prison officials. Bucking, gagging, flogging, nor showering failed to subdue him, and he was put in the chain-gang and put to work on the streets in charge of guards. While working one day with a twelve pound ball attached to his leg he watched his chance, struck down one of the guards with a stone, snatched his gun and "stood off" four of the guard. He called on the prison authorities with oaths to come and rearrest him. Holding all the officers at bay, he slowly retreated toward some horses. Getting the horse between himself and the guard, he coolly picked up the ball, slung it over the horse, mounted and rode off in safety to his father's house, where he secured his own gun, revolver and a good horse and again crossed the line into the Indian Territory. While at his home two Deputy United States Marshals attempted his arrest. To this he assented, and asked them into the house to dinner before leaving for Fort Smith. With four revolvers pointing at his head, he coolly walked into the house with them, placed chairs, and ordered dinner quick for three. Suddenly he reached under his low couch, brought out his six shooter, sent one ball through the thigh of one deputy and another through the eye of the other and drove them from the house. He ordered them to throw up their hands and down their arms, and compelled the outwitted officers to go in and partake of the meal prepared for them. He vowed never to be taken alive. Many attempts were made to arrest him, but he defied every officer in the county, and often recklessly took his seat in a church on Sunday, going armed, and taking care to keep the congregation always to the front. A few weeks since the Governor of Texas made a requisition on the chief of the Creek nation through the United States Indian Agent for his arrest and return to the Texas officials. Chief Coachman placed the necessary papers at once in the hands of Captain Sun-thlar-pee, with orders to bring in "Bill Posey, alive or dead." The captain followed him, accompanied by two picked Indians, for three days, and came upon him as he was engaged in stealing horses. A desperate fight ensued, during which Posey had both his arms shattered by rifle balls, and his nose was shot away before being killed by a ball through his brain. Posey wounded all three of his opponents.

No professional or official men in the world have so easy a time of it as the Irish Judges. The Lord Chancellor gets $40,000 a year, and a retiring pension, no matter how brief a time he serves, of $20,000. The Chief Justice of Ireland has $25,000 salary, and $17,500 retiring pension, after fifteen year's service. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas has $23,000 a year, and Chief Baron the same. Their retiring pensions are $12,500. The five puisne judges have over $17,500 a year, and retiring pensions on the like liberal scale. All the other judges of inferior courts are liberally paid, and though the salaries are some thirty per cent. lower than similar functionaries receive in England, this is amply compensated by the difference in the cost of living. A house which would cost $3,000 a year in London can be had for $1,000 in Dublin, and wages and expenses are more than thirty per cent less in most respects. The Irish judges have, too, at least one third less to do than their British brethren, who are very heavily tasked, owing to the immense pressure of business in the London courts. An Irish judge gets at least four months' leisure in the year. The Irish bench is invariably filled by men of first-rate ability, and it is rare to see its judgments reversed in the House of Lords.

The average newspaper reader has little or no conception of the vast amount of money that is needed to keep up a first-class daily journal. The following item may help to enlighten him: "The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* publishes its financial experience. It was established in March, 1872, and during the rest of the year it lost $62,571.75. In 1873 lost $34,817; in 1874 there was a balance of $60,849 on the wrong side. In October, 1875, it was sold to a new company, but not until it had lost in less than ten months the sum of $71,1116, and in the rest of the year it added $14,005, making $85,122 for the whole year. In 1876 the whole loss was $59,313. This makes a total loss in less than five years of $302,705, in which is not included the loss by deterioration of machinery and fixtures." The *Inter-Ocean*, according to Rowell's directory of 1876, has a circulation of 10,000 daily and 38,000 weekly, and yet is a first-class sinking fund. Its proprietors must have a good deal of pluck and a silver mine at the back of it, or else unlimited credit with an abiding hope in a future reward.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of Huckenstein *vs.* Hermann, is of interest to the business community. Suit was brought upon a note, and the defence was that, although there had been a waiver of protest before the maturity of the paper, there had been no waiver of demand and notice of nonpayment, which latter requirements the plaintiff had failed to comply with. Upon the question, therefore, of the actual meaning of "waiver of protest" the case came before the Supreme Court. That tribunal, in a brief opinion of the full bench, holds that a waiver of protest before maturity is a waiver of all the steps leading to it, and includes demand and notice of non-payment. This is the general understanding in the business world. The decision goes on to say: "The very purpose of the waiver is to supersede the ordinary steps and avoid both trouble and expense, and hence to waive the mere act of the notary and yet to suffer the duty of making demand and giving notice of its result to remain, would scarcely be thought of by business men."

How They Love Each Other.

Schurz has lived on the bounty of officeholders for nearly twenty years. He has had no other visible means of support. He has failed in everything practicable in civil or political life. He has only succeeded as an impostor. We concede he has genius, eloquence and culture. There are a great many christians in the country gifted in the same way. President Hayes knew he was a political tramp, without a local habitation, when he selected him as a member of his Cabinet.—*New York Commercial Advertiser, Republican.*

Fancy Grangers.

It has been of late proposed to raise by public subscription enough to enable Mr. Evarts to hold the office of Secretary of State without damage to his private interests.

One of the best features in any such measure would be to abolish the Vermont farm, which is said to exhaust the best part of his income. He has 70 head of cattle, 200 sheep, 16 horses, and 25 swine. The extent of land is 800 acres. Last year 200 tons of hay were cut, costing the proprietor not much more than double the market price. More than 2,000 bushels of corn were raised at an estimated loss of 50 cents a bushel, and, therefore, ought to be good quality. His pork is estimated at 50 cents a pound, and chickens at $3 a pair.

Beecher last year raised about 15,000 bushels of onions on his Peekskill farm. They cost him $1.50 a bushel according to estimate, and as the market in this city was $1, any one can see how much he made. Beecher can send beef to New York market at 50 cents a pound, and can raise oats at as low a mark as $2 a bushel. His butter is reckoned at $1.25 a pound, and his eggs at 75 cents a dozen. He cleared $40,000 by lecturing last winter, and if he maintains such an income he will be able to continue farming.

Gough lectures five times a week, his fee being $200. He has a farm in Worcester, which at one time contained 175 acres. He has no children but his expenses are heavy, and, to bring matters in a snug shape, he sold a part of his land, and reduced the farm to 125 acres, which is as extensive as his income will admit. A few years ago his wife, who was a Yankee girl, undertook to raise fancy fowls, which some say are very profitable. She got up a very nice variety, and at a rather reasonable expense, for Shanghais did not cost more than $75 a pair. The Cochin Chinas were a little cheaper and bantams could be rated at from $25 to $40. After stocking the place with these rare birds, Gough, it is said, found that if they were to be kept up he would "be obliged" to lecture on Sundays as well as on week days to make a living. When it costs $12 to winter a chicken a man needs a good income. The system was, therefore, changed: the fowls were abolished, and regular crops were tried with decided success. As long as Gough's rye does not cost more than $5 a bushel, and the other crops are kept at an equally reduced rate, his present income will enable him to live in a very decent manner. There is nothing like a farming life for men who have plenty of money.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Evasion of the Revenue Laws.

In spite of the supposed vigilance of the Custom authorities, smuggling still appears to flourish, one of the latest phases of the business being the introduction of fashionable and expensive wearing apparel, through the connivance of the subordinates connected with some of the foreign steam lines at this port. Smuggling on a larger scale is also said to be successfully carried on at points in the South. Not only do the smugglers realize large profits under the well-organized system which is believed to exist at various points along our coast line, but the elevation of this species of fraud to the standing of a regular occupation is a serious injury to legitimate trade in certain articles of high cost. When an annual business of millions can be carried on illegally a period of years, without detection, under the eyes of an army of officials, it is safe to conclude that something is wrong with the system rather than with its administration, however faulty that may be. The error is not far to seek. With a tariff that assures a fortune to the smuggler who can successfully evade its impositions, the temptation is constant and great; and when to this is added a code of customs laws which none but a specialist can master, whose provisions and interpretations are constantly changing, and whose requirements are so exacting and confusing, it becomes only a question of individual morality whether one honestly attempts to observe the law at the constant risk of tripping on some technical point, or boldly disregards all regulations of the Government and takes his chance of detection.—*N. Y Shipping List.*

Sir Edward Thornton, the British minister at Washington, will shortly forward to the Queen of England an extraordinary present. It is entitled "The Administration of the United States Government at the Beginning of the Second Century." It is 36 by 50 inches, surrounded by an emblematic border, and upon its face contains the names of the executive, judicial and legislative officers of the government, in all numbering 401. The instrument is of the date of July 4, 1876.

Candidates.

(All names inserted in this column as candidates for nomination at the Democratic County Convention must be paid for in advance. And it is hereby agreed that all persons whose names appear here will be governed by the rules and regulations of the Democratic party of Columbia county.)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
of Bloomsburg.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
of Bloomsburg.

E. E. ORVIS,
of Bloomsburg.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate!

The subscriber will offer for sale at his residence in Mifflin township on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following real estate to-wit:

All that piece or parcel of ground situate in Mifflin township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone corner of land of Christian Lutz, thence along line of said land north 76 7-8 degrees east 147 perches to stone, thence by land of Peter Hetler north 12 5-8 degrees west 36 6-10 perches to a stone thence by land of same south 17 degrees west 66 and 8-10 perches to a stone, thence north 17 degrees west 1 4-10 perches to a stone, thence north 87½ degrees west 64 8-10 perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing 37 ACRES and 34 perches strict measure, on which is erected a New Plank House. There two are good springs of water on the premises.

Also, one other tract in same township bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone corner of land of John Wolf thence north 50 5-8 degrees east 14 4-10 perches to a chestnut oak, thence north 83 degrees east 67 8-10 degrees to a

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.50 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

New moon on Tuesday night—the harvest moon.

The first peaches of the season have made their appearance in our market.

Our thanks are due Insurance Commissioner J. M. Forster for a copy of his Fourth Penna. Life Insurance Report.

Otto Kaiser, recorder of deeds of Luzerne county, died on Tuesday, in Wilkes Barre, of consumption.

An exchange says, "if any merchant thinks advertisements are not read, let him advertise to give away a calico dress pattern."

A counterfeit $1000 legal tender note is in circulation. It is of the issue of 1862, letter B.—and that's what you had better do if one is offered you.

The audit in the estate of Mary Lunger deceased will be held at the office of Freeze & Eyerly in Bloomsburg on the 11th of August instead of at W. L. Eyerly's office in Catawissa on the 4th, as previously advertised.

The ladies who wear flowers colored with the chloride cobalt, must be careful to wear blue ribbons when the sun shines, but purple when it rains, as the hue of the dye changes with the weather, from the one to the other.

Williamsport horses, for some unknown and unknowable reason, walk on the sidewalks at night and the *Gazette & Bulletin* doesn't like it. Well, we should think not. What a luxury it is to be sure to live in a full grown city.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* speaks of a man in that city who with his hands tied behind him "got down on all fours." We will bet fourteen new hats that he didn't and fourteen more that he can't—nor any other man.

William Wicht, the father-in-law of William H. Gilmore of this town, fell on the pavement in Williamsport on the 25th of last month and fractured his skull. He died on Wednesday of last week, from the effects of his injuries.

Arrangements are being perfected for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the massacre of Wyoming on the 3d of July 1878, and a committee has been appointed to report a plan for a permanent organization. Much interest appears to be taken in the matter.

The great coal mining case of Grayson M Prevost, of New Jersey, against Robert Gorrell, of this county, came to an end on Saturday. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of Prevost for $128,808,41, the full amount claimed, after two hours deliberation.

Judge Harding, of Luzerne county, recently sentenced a man who had been found "not guilty" to eighteen months' imprisonment. He promptly revoked the sentence when informed by the clerk of the courts that he had incorrectly announced the verdict of the jury.

In accordance with the civil service reform requirements, E. H. Chase, collector of internal revenue, and Douglass Smith, postmaster at Wilkesbarre, have resigned as chairman and secretary of the republican committee of Luzerne county. Next!

The Plymouth *Index* publishes a list of Books to be obtained from that office, in which we notice one bearing the extraordinary title "Gov. Hendricks and his wife are going to Europe." Tell us, gentle Bixby, is that book for the Farm, Garden or Household?"

The circus and hippodrome which was here a short time since came to grief in Allentown, last week, having fallen into the Sheriff's grip. It's a bad year for showmen. It has become a matter of more interest to keep the wolf from the door than to see the rest of the wild beasts under canvas.

A correspondent of the *Press* calls attention to a peculiarity of last Saturday which he considers worthy of mention. Saturday was the seventh day of the week, and the seventh day of the month. The month is the seventh of the year, the year the seventh of the decade, and the decade the seventh of the century.

English sparrows, it would seem, destroy potato bugs and in that respect may be considered public benefactors. Numbers of them have been found dead in the potato fields at and near Lancaster, having been poisoned by Paris green placed on the plants to destroy the bugs. Sorry we have ever abused the sparrows.

The officers and Executive Committee of the Columbia county S. S. Association will convene in the lecture room of the Reformed Church, Bloomsburg, July 14th A. D. 1877 at 3 o'clock p. m. to arrange programme &c., for next annual convention.

M. W. Ness,
Secretary.

The President of the Muncy Valley Farmer's Club says he observes an item going the rounds of the press, that hot water will kill the cabbage worm. He says he tried it last summer, and was astonished at the amount of heat a cabbage will stand, and still more astonished to see that the worm would stand more heat than the cabbage.

A substantial and somewhat ornamental flight of steps has been erected at the door of the COLUMBIAN building, and visitors hereafter will feel more safe in entering and leaving the building than they have for some time past. There have been several efforts made to secure a permanent set of steps, but unskillful driving has proved too much for them. The new steps are put there to stay.

The book store of George A. Clark, in the Exchange Hotel, had a narrow escape from damage, and possibly destruction, on Thursday evening of last week. During the storm which then prevailed, the lightning ran along the telegraph wire into the store, melting the wire and setting fire to some paper which lay beneath. Fortunately there was no draught to fan the flames and the paper was only charred.

A young girl named Ida Barnes, living on the south side of the river opposite the town, was accidently shot by a son of Harman T. Smith on Wednesday morning last near Neal's furnace. The boy was playing with an old shot gun when it was discharged, the shot striking the girl in or near the shoulder. The wounds are not thought to be serious.

There are certain persons who are grumbling because the Town Council has directed the Street Commissioner to spend his time on the new road between the canal bridges on the Espy road. It was not a matter of option with the council. The road was regularly laid out and ordered to be made, and the members of the council were liable to indictment if the work had not been done.

Nothing is more dangerous than to seek shelter under a tree during a thunder storm. This has been proved so often that it is wonderful any one with common sense should run the risk. Trees are excellent objects to attract lightning and every year there are more or less lives lost by persons seeking refuge under them. A thorough soaking is not at all pleasant to be sure, but it is infinitely preferable to death.

A young man named John McDowell, of Light Street, was buried at that place on Sunday. The funeral was attended by delegations from the Orangeville, Espy and Bloomsburg Lodges of I. O. of O. F. of which order deceased was member. Col. H. R. Kline, of Orangeville, was Marshal and the funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Brittain, Mr. McDowell was but 22 years of age.

A report has reached here that Augustus Vanderslice, a son of T. J. Vanderslice Esq., was killed by the Indians, last month, about 30 miles from Deadwood, in the Black Hills region while prospecting. An intimate friend of Vanderslice's was with him at the time and brought the news to Deadwood. He states that he assisted to bury the unfortunate young man. This report if correct will be sad news to his family.

Mrs. Manley, wife of a track hand on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, residing near Miss Margaret Davis, in Clinton township, was bitten on one of her little toes by a copperhead snake, on Tuesday, when going to a spring, near her house, in her bare feet. Dr. C. E. Albright was hastily summoned and found the lady in great agony and badly frightened, but she is doing well and her recovery is expected. —*Muncy Luminary.*

Exchanges from neighboring counties state that so-called agents are at work in certain localities extorting money from farmers who are not posted in certain matters. These agents have succeeded, in several instances, in getting money from farmers owning and using patent hay forks, claiming that the fork is an infringement on a patent owned by them, or in which they have an interest. Farmers throughout the country should be on the lookout for these swindlers.

THE NEW JAIL QUESTION.—At the adjourned Court on Monday last the Commissioners filed a paper proposing to rescind the contract for the Pursel lot for jail purposes, and to reject the Krug bid, whereupon the Court ordered that when these two propositions were complied with the injunction would be dissolved. Col. Freeze, counsel for the Commissioners, stated that the latter proposed to erect the jail "by the days work," and that it would probably be placed upon the Waller lot.

To many of our readers the pine apple is a delicious fruit, but very few persons know how to slice and prepare them for the table, and we vouch that they will be more than repaid for their trouble to prepare it as follows: Slice it horizontally and it chews hard and stringy; slice it lengthwise and it melts in your mouth. Of course, before slicing, cut with a penknife a cone round each eye and it will slip out readily. The core is to be eschewed, not chewed; by cutting the slice to an edge, the core remains.

The Lancaster *Express* says: "A curious accident happened to Jacob Eisenberger, a man in the employ of John M'Laughlin, at Parkesburg. He was walking along on Sunday when the storm came up. He was seized by the storm and carried a distance of two miles and then thrown to the ground with great force. One of his jaw bones was broken and he was injured internally."

It was a curious accident, truly. If the man had been whirled along in the air for a few rods it would have been odd, but that he should have been carried exactly two miles was more than odd—it was curious."

The Jersey Shore *Herald* says that Mr. Thomas Ramsey, of Cummings township, caught a large bear in a steel trap one night last week. The trap was placed in the woods a short distance from his residence and had only remained there a short time when bruin was caught. It weighed four hundred pounds and was the finest haired bear ever seen, being jet black and very thickly covered. It was caught in a very singular manner. The trap snapped on both hind legs and held it secure until the proud hunter slaughtered it."

Mr. D. A Beckley, editor of the Bloomsburg *Republican*, postmaster at Bloomsburg and delegate to the forthcoming Republican State Convention, is not chairman of the committee of his county. He relinquished that position some time ago, doubtless on account of a pressure of business. Mr. Beckley, however, has at least one responsibility more upon his shoulders than the President's order allows, and as he cannot under any circumstances be spared from a Republican State Convention, he'll no doubt turn the post office over to some one who has not yet been elected delegate to that body.—*Phila. Times.*

HESTER ET AL. VS. THE COMMONWEALTH.—The Writ of Error, in the above stated case, will be argued before the Supreme Court of the State, sitting at Pittsburg, on the coming first Monday, being the first day of October. Of course there will be no execution on the 9th of August, the writ being a supersedeas, and a certified copy of it having been served on the sheriff by Col. Freeze. The Paper Book in the case, containing all the evidence, the charge of the Court, special pleas, history of the case, argument of counsel &c., will make a volume of over 500 pages, and will be of great interest and value. A few extra copies will be printed, and persons desiring any should at once send their orders to J. E. Eicholtz, Sunbury, Penna. The price is $2 a copy.

Last week's *Columbian* contained an article entitled "How was Christ Crucified" written by a correspondent of a San Francisco newspaper. The writer gives a description of the painting, which was on exhibition, and gives also the painter's reasons for his departure from the usually accepted methods of delineating the solemn scene. We published it as a matter of news, simply, and without expressing any opinion concerning it. We learn that some of our readers have found fault with the article on the ground that it contains statements at variance with the Scriptures. We didn't paint the picture, nor are we responsible for the artist's views, and did not endorse them in any manner. A newspaper contains many items of news for which the editor does not hold himself responsible, where due credit is given to the paper whence such item is taken.

A New York paper stated recently, that in a certain locality named, there was a scarcity of flies. If there is any one from that locality interested in knowing the whereabouts of those missing insects we can inform him. They are in Bloomsburg, strong and hearty, thank you, —and very hungry. Entomologists inform us that the common house fly—*musca domestica*—is a sort of small scavenger removing much that if suffered to remain would prove deleterious to the public health and comfort. This may be true, but if so the Bloomsburg fly is on a strike. It does not devote itself to its alleged legitimate duty of removing impurities, but "improves each shining hour"—beginning at day break—in annoying and pestering suffering humanity. There is no such thing as sleep in the morning, nor is there peace at high noon, nor comfort at twilight. The wretched, buzzing, biting, persistent fly makes sport of happiness. If this town is so clean that there is no garbage &c., for the flies to look after, well and good. If there is, the flies are shockingly neglectful of their duty and deserve the most severe reprehension. As at present constituted and employed, the flies are pronounced nuisances. Drat 'em.

Never give up a decaying rosebush till you have tried watering two or three times a week with soot tea. Make the decoction with boiling water, from soot taken from the chimney or stove in which wood is burned. When cold, water the bush with it. When it is used up, pour boiling water on the soot a second time. Rose bushes treated in this way will often send out thrifty shoots, the leaves will become large and thick, the blossoms will greatly improve in size and be more richly tinted than before.

The Exchange Hotel was re-opened on Thursday, under the management of George H. Brown and John M. Barton. Both of these gentlemen are favorites with the traveling public, have had many years of experience in the hotel business, and understand how to keep, in all respects, a first class establishment. We are very glad to have the Exchange open once more for the reception of guests. The house is a fine one, is well furnished and appointed and we doubt if it has many superiors in the State. With Messrs. Brown and Barton in charge there can be doubt that guests will be treated well and courteously.

In order to give our readers an opportunity to pay their subscriptions without taking the trouble to come to town to do it, and at the same time to get in some of the large amounts we have standing out, we employed a collector to travel through the county, we paying his expenses and a percentage on all money collected and notes taken by him. Many of these notes are past due, and others will be due this month. As we authorized our agent to take notes with the expectation that they would be paid at maturity we hope that no one to whom we have sent notices that their promises are past due, will be offended. These notices were sent on postal cards because we cannot afford to add three cents more to each note that has already cost us a large percentage. We hope that all of these papers will be paid before August 1st, and if so no interest will be charged. All that are not paid by that time will be collected according to law as we *must have money* or shut up shop.

An exchange thus strikes the centre of a question which should receive attention: Nothing presents a sadder commentary upon the present condition of society than the large number of families, both in town and country, but more especially in the latter, that subscribe to no paper of any kind. Hundreds and thousands of families are thus growing up utterly ignorant of what is transpiring in the world around them —ignorant of the mighty events of the day. But who can tell the vast amount of injury that is being inflicted on the rising generation—those who are to take our places in the busy world at no distant day—growing up without any study of the past, this ignorance, too, being imbued in them by the sanction of those who should and doubtless do know better, did they only think of the injurious effect of their insane course. Let the head of every family think of this, and place in the hands of those for whom he is responsible the means of acquiring some knowledge of the moving panorama in which we act our different parts.

"No plants should be watered when the sun is shining upon them." This old saying is true, because it is exceptional in nature, rather than the rule, the evils being that the wetting of foliage when the sun is hot leaves moisture which being heated by the sun's rays causes the leaves to spot or blister, and this more particularly when the air is calm and the water not dispersed by the movement of the air. Further than this its influences upon the plant are not good, as when the sun is powerful the leaves are evaporating or exhaling, and the shock to this process by the dashing over them of cold water is anything but salutary, as, by analogy, we may glean from the serious effects of a cold shower on the human body while perspiring freely. Let it be remembered that it is impossible to make the leaves inhale when Nature causes them to exhale; hence the watering of plants overhead when the sun's rays are powerful is absurd; and as for watering the ground during the middle of the day, it is like pouring it upon a hot plate so that it may the sooner be evaporated, and every appearance of its use be the more speedily obliterated.

To retain or recover health persons should be relieved from anxiety concerning disease. The mind has power over the body—for a person to think he has a disease will often produce that disease. This we see effected when the mind is intensely concentrated upon the disease of another. We have seen a person seasick in anticipation of a voyage, before reaching the vessel. We have known people to die of cancer in the stomach, when they had no cancer in the stomach or any other mortal disease. A blindfolded man, slightly pierced in the arms, has fainted and died from believing he was bleeding to death. Therefore persons should have their minds diverted as much as possible from themselves. It is by their faith that men are saved, and it is by their faith that they die. As a man thinketh, so is he. If he wills not to die, he can often live in spite of disease; and, if he has little or no attachment to life, he will slip away as easily as a child will fall asleep. Men live by their minds as well as by their bodies. Their bodies have no life of themselves; they are only receptacles of life—tenements for their minds, and the will has much to do in continuing the physical occupancy or giving it up.

It is wonderful how much may be done to protract existence by the habitual restorative of sound sleep. Late hours under strain are of course, incompatible with this solacement. On this topic Dr. Richardson says it has been painful for him to trace the beginnings of pulmonary consumption to late hours at "unearthly balls and evening parties," by which rest is broken and encroachments made on the constitution. But, he adds, "If in middle age the habit of taking deficient and irregular sleep be maintained, every source of depression, every latent form of disease, is quickened and intensified. The sleepless exhaustion allies itself with all other processes of exhaustion, or it kills imperceptibly, by a rapid introduction of premature old age, which leads directly to premature dissolution." There, at once, is an explanation why many people die earlier than they ought to do. They violate the primary principle of taking a regular night's rest. If they sleep it is disturbed: They dream all sorts of nonsense. That is to say, they do not sleep soundly, or for any useful purpose; for dreaming is nothing more than wild, imaginative notions passing through the brain while half sleeping or dosing. In dreaming there is no proper or restorative rest.

While officer Burns, of Towanda, Bradford county, was arresting a ruffian in that place on the Fourth, a mob followed him to rescue the prisoner, and assailed him with a shower of stones. To frighten them the officer fired a pistol in the air, but it did not deter them in the least from assaulting him. Then, in self defence, he fired into the crowd and killed one of the rowdies named Warren Johnson, the ball entering his breast close to the heart. Another shot struck Aaron Vanderpool in the shoulder making a flesh wound. Peace was then declared. A coroner's jury, after viewing the body of the dead rough, and hearing the evidence, rendered a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

Items.

A fire in Chester, N. Y., destroyed several stores and rendered twelve families homeless. Loss $64,000.

In Armstrong county, on Saturday night such immense quantities of hail fell that the ground had an ice covering long after daylight on Sunday morning. A number of cattle were killed by the hail.

In a game of base ball at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., on Saturday, John Quigley, catcher of one of the clubs, was struck in the forehead by a ball and sustained fatal injuries. His skull was fractured.

It is said the President will soon order the withdrawal of all the United States troops from the South, except those necessary for garrison duty. The troops withdrawn will be transferred to the Northwest or sent to the Rio Grande.

Frank Wilson, the negro murderer of John B. Rudy, was hanged at Harrisburg last Wednesday morning. His neck was broken by the drop and he died without much suffering. He made a long confession.

A telegram from Boston reports the discovery, in Milan, N. H., of "an enormous lode of copper, lead, gold and silver, twenty feet in width, and extending for miles." This wonderful lode "crosses the Grand Trunk Railway one hundred miles west of Portland."

In the U. S. District Court at Chicago Tuesday, a verdict for $10,000 damages was awarded to the Rev. J. A. Ray, of Buffalo, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for injuries sustained about a year ago in a sleeping car on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne road.

A dispatch from Chicago states that secret agents from the French Government there have secretly contracted with large firms of Chicago packers for immense quantities of army supplies. Agents have been in a few other of the large cities of this country and in Canada. Enough food has been ordered to sustain a large army during a long campaign.

J. W. M. Geist, editor of the *New Era*, of Lancaster, Pa., was cowhided in that city, recently, by George C. Haldeman and James E. Yonge. His assailants were arrested and held to answer. Geist had published several articles of a personal character, in reference to the conduct of some young men and women at the railroad depot; hence the assault.

The ocean steamships Elphinstone and Redewater came into collision near Point aux Trembles, below Montreal, on Wednesday, and both sunk. No lives were lost. The Elphinstone was bound inward, with a cargo of iron, and the Redewater outward bound, with a cargo of corn. The loss is estimated at $175,000.

A force of U. S. troops, under Lieutenants Bullis, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Hunt, of the Tenth Cavalry, recently crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico, in pursuit of a gang of Indian horse theives. The troops under Bullis returned to Fort Clark on the morning of the 7th inst., having recovered most of the stolen horses, and wounded several of the Indians. The action of the troops is approved in Washington.

The villages of Pensaukee and Coullardville, in Oconto county, Wis., were devastated by a tornado on Sunday night. In Pensaukee, the Gardner Hotel, a school house and twenty-eight dwellings were demolished; six persons were killed and ten injured. In Coullardville, seventeen houses and barns were damaged. The total loss on property is estimated at $300,000.

What a Failure of the Hay Crop Means.

The report from Canada that the hay crop there will probably be below the average yield is very different from any that could be made by the farmers in the vicinity of this city, who are gathering a heavy crop. So much attention is devoted to cereals and to cotton, tobacco and rice, all of which are largely exported, and are, consequently, a measure, to some extent, of our commerce, that few people have any idea of the relative value of the hay product of the country, nor of the importance which attaches to reports of its condition about this time. In 1875 hay was third on the list of farm products of the United States in respect to acreage, and second on the list in respect to the value of the crop. In round numbers there were forty-four million acres sown in Indian corn, twenty-six million in wheat, and twenty-three million in grass for hay. These crops alone occupied ninety-three million acres out of one hundred and twenty-three million under cultivation, for the crops of which reports are published. The value of the products for the same year are set down as follows: Indian corn, $555,445,930; hay, $342,203,445; wheat, $294,580,990; cotton, $272,936,400; oats, $129,499,930; potatoes, $65,019,420; tobacco, $30,342,600; barley, $29,952,082; rye, $13,631,900; buckwheat, $7,166,267. Wheat, cotton and tobacco all yield in pecuniary value and importance to hay, which in 1875 was worth nearly 20 per cent. of the value of all farm products of the United States. From these views the reader of the *Ledger* will be able to estimate what a failure of the American hay crop would mean.—*Philad'a Ledger.*

Mr. Chamberlain, ex-carpet-bag Governor of South Carolina calls Hayes "an usurper without a shadow of legal right or semblance of lawful authority." Chamberlain is one of the men who are thoroughly acquainted with the inside workings of the plotters against the rightful President, and his expressions are worthy of consideration. Happy family—this Republican party.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Parties contemplating a summer excursion trip to the seashore or any of the popular summer resorts, are requested to call on the undersigned. Summer excursion route books, giving full information as to routes and prices, can be had on application at the ticket office. Also tickets to all points west and south-west can be obtained at very low rates. Tickets sold over each one of the popular routes of the Penna. R. R. and Erie Railway.

W. B. Foust,
Agent D. L. & W. R. R.

June 29—3w.

Elegant Hair is woman's crowning beauty. when it fades, she fades as well. While it is kept bright her personal attractions are still maintained. By preserving the hair fresh and vigorous a youthful appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading hair turning gray too early should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents it, and restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. It is a clear and healthful preparation, containing neither oil, dye, nor anything deleterious, and imparts to the scalp what is most needed—a sense of pleasant and delightful freedom from scurf or dandruff.—*New Berne (N. C.) Times.*

July 1m.

Marriages.

STADON—GROSS.—On the 21st ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, in Adamsburg, Snyder county, by the Rev. L. C. Edwards, Mr. J. H. Stadon of Rohrsburg, Columbia county to Miss Sue Gross, daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Gross.

KRAMER—JOHNSON.—At the M. E. parsonage in Orangeville on the 8th inst., by Rev. H. S. Mendenhall, Mr. Alexander Kramer of Rohrsburg to Miss Sarah E. Johnson of Light Street.

MOWRY—KNITTLE.—In Numedia on the 3d inst., by Peter Swank, J. P., Mr. Franklin Mowry to Miss Mary E. Knittle both of Locust township.

SCHELL—HUNSINGER.—At Catawissa on the 8th inst., by Rev. G. B. Dechant Mr. Henry Schell to Miss Rebecca Hunsinger, both of Columbia county.

Deaths.

EVERETT.—In Orange township, in consequence of a fall, July 5th, 1877, Moses Everett, in the 62d year of his age.

FISHER.—In Greenwood on July 2d, 1877, Miss Kate Fisher, aged 25 years.

JONES.—In Jonestown on the 3d inst., Mr. Richard B. Jones, aged 61 years.

EVANS.—In Turbotsville on the 28th ult., at the residence of P. Welsh, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Abigail Evans, aged 78 years, 4 months and 16 days.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 2.00
Rye "	.75
Corn, new, "	.60
Oats, " "	.40
Flour per barrel	10.00
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.18
Eggs	.14
Tallow	.10
Potatoes	.70
Dried Apples	.6
Hams	.11
Sides & Shoulders	.10
Lard per pound	.12
Hay per ton	12.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 2.90 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 2.65 "
No. 6 " "	$ 1.65 "
Black smith's Lump on Wharf	$ 2.90 "
" Bituminous "	$ 4.50 "

The New Town Hall at Ayer. The elegant structure is now complete. In beauty of design it surpasses anything of its kind in the State. Constructed of brick and dark marble it is as permanent as it is charming. The English architects have adorned it in subdued colors, which please without tiring the eye. Dr. J. C. Ayer built and gave it to the town in acknowledgment of the distinction they conferred upon him in taking his name. Although it is a generous gift, still the hearty good wishes of a whole people are of greater value, and the generous donor has doubtless secured them.—*Groton (Mass.) Journal.*

June 1 1m.

Business Notices

Gents' Fancy Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

Timothy Seed at J. Schuyler & Son's.

A lot of seed Buckwheat for sale cheap at Espy station.

We are selling off our Parasols at less than cost. Clark & Wolf.

Those Key West Cigars kept by Moyer Bros. have proved very popular. The first large lot has been sold and the firm have had to procure a fresh supply.

All kinds of Furniture at lowest prices at Cadman's.

NOW READ THIS.—Nearly 3,000 tons coal sold last season. Now is the time to fill your coal houses with the celebrated Avondale Red Ash Coal. And we challenge the county to produce any coal that will give better satisfaction. Coal delivered to any part of town in small or large quantities, and guaranteed full weight. 2,000 pounds in every case; and we also notify all that we are the only authorized agent for the sale of Avondale coal in this place.

W. B. Poust,
Agt. for D. L. & W. R. R. Co.

June 29, '77-tf

The price of furniture is way down to rock bottom. You can buy a very pretty Walnut Chamber Set for fifty dollars, and an elegant set for seventy-five dollars at Cadman's.

The best Grain Scythes in the market at J. Schuyler & Son's.

The Rockford Watch, the best American time keeper made for the price, can now be had at Louis Bernhard's Jewelry store.

June 22, '77-tf

There is nothing so nice for washing carriages as a good, soft sponge and a clean chamois skin should be used in drying. Moyer Bros. have a fine lot of Sponges and Chamois skins just adapted for this work.

The only genuine cap for the Mason Jar has the words "Consolidated Fruit Jar Company, New York," on the porcelain, inside the cap, and Boyd's imprint on the top, for sale at Conner's grocery, Main street.

July 6–2w

Greatest bargains of the Dress Goods, Knickerbocker Suiting at only 7 cents per yard—formerly 12 cents. Clark & Wolf.

Lasting Gaiters, $1.00 at McKinneys.

Best value in Clothing can now be found in all the latest styles of Summer Clothing at the most astonishing low prices.
Men's Suits from $4.00.
Youth's Suits from $3.00.
Boy's Suits from $2.00.
Call and be convinced that the best place to buy your Clothing is at D. Lowenberg's.

LOST!

On Sunday morning, June 24th, in Centre township, on the road from the residence of Thomas Kocher to the Lutheran church, a pocket book containing $31.25 in money, a note of $976 in favor of Thomas Kocher, signed by James Kocher, dated October 5, 1873, also a note of $20 in favor of same, signed Edward Henry, dated April 8th, 1870, and also a note of $5 in favor of same, signed James Boyle, dated September 5, 1875, also store orders on Jackson & Woodin of about $8. All persons are hereby notified not to pay the above notes and orders, as they are my property. A reward of five dollars will be paid to the finder on return of the pocket book and contents to

Thomas Kocher,
June 29, '77-3w Witmires P. O.

$1.25 Foxed Gaiters at McKinney's.

Great reduction in all kinds of Dress Goods on shelves of our store. Clark & Welf.

NEW GOODS

just received a large lot of spring styles of Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

For a Nobby Shirt go to
For a stylish Suit go to
For the latest style of Hat go to
For the newest styles in Neck Wear,
For fine India Gauze Shirts go to
Latest Styles, Lowest Prices,
can now be found at D. Lowenberg's

Large rocking chairs for porches are all the rage. Cadman has them of all shapes and sizes and colors, and is selling them rapidly. Those formerly sold at six dollars can now be bought for $4.50. Cheaper than any other place at Cadman's.

"Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes at McKinney's.

Gents' Buff Congress at E. M. Knorr's for $2.50.

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Wm. Y. Kester. Apr. 27tf

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

STOVE WOOD FOR SALE.

Eut Brothers, at Light Street, will deliver in Bloomsburg, Espy or Orangeville, Slabs sawed into 14 inch lengths for $1.50, $2.00 or $3.00 a load. June 22-3w

Ladies who for years have depended on all manner of powders and cosmetics for giving them artificial complexions, now find that Glenn's Sulphur Soap supplies them with pearly skins and rosy cheeks, elicited by the gentle stimulation of nature. Sold by all Druggists. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 c. July

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The public is now informed that they can have a chance to select their SUMMER CLOTHING from the largest stock of Clothing ever seen in Bloomsburg. Call and see and judge for yourself and be convinced that the old reliable store is still ahead in selling at the lowest prices. D. Lowenberg.

Have you tried Kirby's WildCherry Cough Balsam? A very palateable compound for the various affections of the throat and lungs it has been used with success, in seven cases of asthma giving instant relief and in many cases effecting a pernament cure. Price 50 cents per bottle and positively warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded.

Kirby's Magic Relief for the instant cure of severe and acute pains.

Kirby's Tasteless Worm Lozenges, pleasant, safe and effectual.

Kirby's Horse and Cattle Powders are the best powders for stock, manufactured. Try them and be convinced.

Kirby's Camphor Ice for sunburns, sore lips and chapped hands.

Gill's Billious and Liver Pills are recommended by the first Physicians.

The above preparations are for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

Moyer Brothers,
July 21, '76.-1y Wholesale Agents.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

We are now offering the celebrated Susquehanna Coal Co's Coal at the following cash prices:

No. 6. $1.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 5. 2.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 2, 3 and 4. 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Blacksmith's Lump 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Bituminous 4.50 per ton on wharf.
35 cents per ton additional, for delivery to any part of the town.
Coal House Rates 15 cents per ton less.
No. 6. to Lime-burners $1.50 per ton.
Coal screened before leaving our yards and full weight guaranteed.

Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store, at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. W. Neal & Bro.

May 1, 1877

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint, a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with sour stomach, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, low spirits, etc, can take three doses without relief. Go to Moyer Bros. and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. April 20, '77-1y jl

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints these words are addressed —and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter, when you can get at our store Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, Shiloh's Porous Plaster gives prompt relief. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Hackmetack, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott. March 30, '77-eow

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive functions necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

H. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure This is not a new preparation to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and arising of the food, dry mess of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Take only Kunkel's, which is put up only in $1 bottles. Depot 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice by mail free, by sending 3 cent stamp. Try one bottle of Kunkel's Iron and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

Removed alive. Tape Worm removed alive in from two to three hours, with vegetable medicine Head all passing from the system alive. No fee till head passes. The Doctor never fails to remove Tape, Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. If never fails, or send to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., for circular with full instructions, by enclosing 3 cent stamp for return of same. Kunkel's Worm Syrup is used for children or adults with perfect safety, as it is vegetable. Buy it and try it.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,

In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The Tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested, and when this juice is not secreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schencks Sea Weed Tonic sold by all druggists. July

AGENTS WANTED. $50 to $200 Per Month
—A New, Clear and Concise—
Universal History

commencing with the earliest periods, closing March, 1877. 3 volumes of the World's great, grand History in one. Ancient, Middle Ages, and Modern, including history of Centennial Exhibition, Inauguration of President Hayes and Turkish difficulties. A book of thrilling interest and universal need. Sells faster than any other. Beautiful illustrations, low prices, quick sales, extra terms, circulars free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. June 29, '77-1aw

IVINS' PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS
Adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for circular. E. IVINS, No. 909 South 10th street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dec. 8, '76-1m J W

PAPER BAGS FOR SALE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1st, 1877.

M. C. WOODWARD, Collector, DR.

To am't of duplicate for 1876-7		$10,041 78
" " balance on duplicate 1875-6		1,819 68
		$11,861 26
	CR.	
By am't of exonerations	191 36	
" " paid treasurer as per receipts	10,090 28	
" 2 per cent. commission on $9,861 62	197 23	
" balance due district	1,382 39	
	$11,861 26	

W. B. ROONS, Treasurer, DR.

To am't from former treasurer		$ 74
" am't from J. R. Evans, purchase money		325 00
" am't of State appropriation		899 16
" am't from M. C. Woodward, collector		10,090 28
		$11,319 18
	CR.	
By am't of orders and coupons cashed	10,333 63	
" 2 per cent commission on $10,333 63	210 67	
Balance due district	574 88	
	$11,319 18	

BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT. DR.

To am't of tax for building purposes

Continued from 1st page.

Which party was right, and which wrong The conflict must be settled somehow. Where was the jurisdiction to determine it? Undoubtedly, and by universal admission, the power was in the courts of the State from which both claimants professed to derive their authority. The proper State court did determine it; but the Commissioners said that however competent the jurisdiction of the court, it was too late in making its decision, and then they proceeded, in the exercise of a jurisdiction exactly similar, to decide the same questions of fact and law the other way. Now comes the query: If the court's decision was worthless because it was late, what was the value of the commission's judgment, which was later? The eight did actually, not in words, but in substance and effect, give vent to the bald absurdity that it was too late in January to decide the dispute in favor of Tilden, but not too late in February to decide it in favor of Hayes.

IN FAVOR OF FRAUD EVERY TIME.

Another thing they said: This judgment, though it proved the fact that the Hayes claimants were not duly appointed, and had no title to the office of electors, did not invalidate the acts previously done by them while they were de facto in the exercise of the powers they usurped. There is a just and necessary rule of law which declares that the validity of acts regularly done by an officer shall not depend on the title by which he holds the office. You may remove a Sheriff by a *quo warranto*, without destroying the title of all who purchased land at his sales, or a Judge without vacating his decrees, or a treasurer without saying that his payment of a public debt is not satisfaction; but where a person assumes special authority to do a particular thing the validity of the act does depend on the authority to do it. This latter rule applies here. These electors claimed a right to vote for the State under a special appointment given them to do that one act. When a competent court adjudicated as matter of fact that the Hayes electors had no appointment, it was a logical and legal necessity which declared the unauthorized votes to be null and void. If this were not the principle, then any imposter, or any number of imposters, might send up their ballots, and one would be as good as another.

But again, let it not be forgotten that the Tilden electors had also voted at the same time in the same way. Why did not this fact make as much weight for them as for the others? It will excite the wonder of the world to learn that, in the opinion of the eight, a person who voted under an appointment given him by the people according to law could not be even a de facto elector, but another person who had nothing to claim by except the false, fraudulent, and void declaration of a Returning Board was good de facto, if he was good for nothing else. This doctrine of de facto sanctification, saving acts which have no other "relish of salvation in them," and making the votes of unauthorized men as good as if they came from persons duly appointed, cuts a great figure throughout the whole case. It is not applicable, but the eight apply it everywhere and, strange to say, they do not use it when it does not make in favor of some fraud or other. One who votes according to the public will of the State, legally expressed through the ballot-boxes, is de facto nothing. But if he was defeated or ineligible, he is de facto all he wants to be. One of the Hayes electors in Louisiana was a Federal officer; his election was forbidden by the Constitution of the United States, and he was not elected but beaten at the polls; de facto strained its utmost power on him, and pulled him through in spite of Constitution and people both. But his Democratic competitor, who had acted as an elector in the same way and to the same extent, was legally chosen by an overwhelming majority; therefore de facto could do nothing for him.

FRAUD UNDER THE FORMS OF LAW.

In all the discussions of the subject the men disposed to favor the conspiracy professed a most profound veneration for the "forms of law." This was the keynote struck at New Orleans by the Visiting Committee, and it is heard in every subsequent argument of counsel and commissioner on that side. It seemed to be understood among them that a formal cheat was perfectly safe from exposure. If the sepulchre was whited on the outside, it made no difference that it was filled with "corruption, dead men's bones, and all uncleanness." No refuge of lies could be swept away, no hiding place of falsehood could ever be uncovered, if it was built in the prescribed form. Only give it the legal shape, and the overflowing scourge would be turned aside. But legal form, however valuable as a covering for fraud, was, in their judgment, no protection for truth or justice or public right. The will of Louisiana was pronounced at the election with all the solemnities required by the law of the State and of the United States. The appointment of the Tilden electors on the 7th of November was a perfectly legal piece of work; there was not a flaw in it as it came from the hands of the appointing power. But it was looked on with perfect contempt. Neither the Visiting Committee, nor the Hayes counsel, nor the eight Commissioners, bestowed on it any of their love. Their affections were otherwise engaged; they gave the homage and devotion of their hearts to the beautiful regularity, the exquisite precision, with which the Returning Board compounded its false certificate.

Another paradox of the eight is curious enough to be noted. They declared repeatedly that they had no power to try a contested election case, and for that reason they would not look at the evidence which showed what persons were duly appointed electors by the people. Now mark! The case was this. Each of these notes came accompanied by what was asserted to be proof that it was cast by electors duly appointed. The conflict was to be determined by the verifying power which Congress unquestionably has, and which the Commissioners expressly assumed when they swore that they would decide who were duly appointed. To decide it one way or the other required precisely the same jurisdiction, and called into exercise exactly the same faculties. Yet they held that if they decided according to the truth in favor of the electors actually appointed they would be trying a contested election; but if they decided in favor of the pretenders who had nothing but a fraudulent certificate, they would not be trying a contested election; in other words, their jurisdiction was full and ample to decide it falsely, but wholly unequal to the duty of deciding it truly.

INELIGIBLE ELECTORS RECOGNIZED.

Perhaps nothing shows more plainly the animus of the eight Commissioners than the determination they made upon the case of Brewster, ineligible elector in Louisiana. Keep in mind that their defined duty was to decide who were duly appointed, and what votes were provided for by the Constitution, and think how they performed it in this part of the case. Brewster was not only defeated at the polls like the rest; he was besides a Federal officeholder, and the Constitution expressly declares that no such person shall be appointed an elector. But for the purpose of electing Mr. Hayes his vote was worth as much as all the others. To get that vote for their candidate they were required to go further than they went for any of the rest, and so they held: 1. That the certificate of the Returning Board was *proprio rigore* an appointment. 2. That it was a due appointment, though corrupt and dishonest. 3. That this was a vote provided for by the Constitution, though the Constitution in plain words provided against it.

THE FULL EXTENT OF THE OUTRAGE.

After all, there was but one question before the commission. Had the American people a right to elect their own Chief Magistrate? They had the right. Their ancestors struggled for it long, fought for it often, and won it fairly. Being embedded in their Constitution, it cannot be destroyed except by a force strong enough to overthrow the organic structure of the Government itself. Legislative enactments or judicial decisions are powerless either to strengthen or impair it. The legerdemain of lawcraft, the catches of special pleading, the snapperadoes of practice, do not help us to decide a matter like this. A great nation must not be impaled upon a pin's point. Precedents which might bind a Court of Quarter Sessions determining the settlement of a pauper cannot tie up the hands of the supreme legislature defending a fundamental right of the whole people. When Grenville, in 1766, cited the authority of divers cases to show that America might be taxed without representation, Pitt answered: "I come not here armed at all points, with the statute book doubled down in dog's ears to defend the cause of liberty. I can acknowledge no veneration for any procedure, law, or ordinance, that is repugnant to reason and the first principles of our Constitution. I rejoice that America has resisted." So spoke the defiant friend of our race in the presence of a hostile Parliament ten years before the Declaration of Independence. And now, after this long interval of time, we behold our greatest right—the right on which all other rights depend—successfully assailed in our own Congress with the same small weapons that Grenville used. If brute force had crushed it out, we might have borne the calamity with fortitude; but to see it circumvented by knavery and pettifogged to death, is too much to be endured with any show of patience.

If the majority of that commission could but have realized their responsibility to God and man, if they could only have understood that in a free country liberty and law are inseparable, they would have been enrolled among our greatest benefactors, for they would have added strength and grandeur to our institutions. But they could not come up to the height of the great subject. Party passion so benumbed their faculties that a fundamental right seemed nothing to them when it came in conflict with some argument supported by artificial reasoning, and drawn from the supposed analogies of technical procedure. The Constitution was in their judgment, outweighed by a void statute and the action of a corrupt Returning Board.

Let these things be remembered by our children's children; and if the friends of free government shall ever again have such a contest, let them take care how they leave the decision of it to a tribunal like that which betrayed the nation by enthroning the Great Fraud of 1876.

J. S. BLACK.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Executrix of the last will and testament of Frederick Isler, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877,

at 9 o'clock, a. m., the following Real Estate to-wit: A messuage and tract of land situate in Greenwood township in said county of Columbia, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post along line of land of Elijah Lemon and running thence along line of land of Eliza Isler north one and one-half degrees, east one hundred and fifty-eight and three-tenth perches to a post along line of land of Wm. J. Cox, thence by line of said Wm. J. Cox south thirty-five and a half degrees, east thirty-three and nine-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of Augustus Wilson south seventy-three and one-fourth degrees, west fourteen and nine-tenth perches to a post, thence by the same south twenty-three and one-half degrees east, sixteen and eighteenth perches to a post, thence, by same south nineteen and one-fourth degrees east fourteen and three-tenth perches to a post, thence by the same south eighteen and one-half degrees east, thirteen and one-tenth perches to a post, thence by the same south two degrees, west one hundred and nine and four-tenth perches to a post at a public road, thence north eighty-seven degrees west seven and nine-tenth perches to a post, thence by land of Elijah Lemon north two and three-fourth degrees east twenty-four perches to a post, thence by same north eighty-nine and one-fourth degrees west fourteen and six-tenth perches to the place of beginning, containing

EIGHTEEN ACRES,

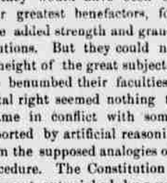
and one hundred and seven perches on which are erected a house, barn and other out-buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the strikingdown of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

ELIZABETH ISLER,
July 6, '77-4w Executrix.

A Still Further Reduction in the

PRICE OF PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, JAPAN DRYER & PUTTY



If you want to save from 10 to 25 per cent

in the cost of PAINTING, send for our prices of the following:

Strictly PURE WHITE LEAD,

MONTOUR WHITE LEAD

SLATE PAINTS, ALL COLORS,

IRON PAINTS, THREE COLORS,

PURE LINSEED OIL

BEST JAPAN DRYER.

LINSEED OIL & CHALK PUTTY.

Best Paint Brushes,

COACH VARNISH,

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Furniture Varnish,

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE,

Orders and inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention. Sample cards and price list furnished without charge.

HENRY S. REAY,
RUPERT, PA.
ay5, '76.-1y.

THE CROSS & THE CRESCENT

A volume of thrilling interest by the eminent historian L. P. BROCKETT; describing the Russians and Turks; Social, Political, and Religious History and Condition; their home-life, varied customs, and peculiarities, the causes of the war, the issues at stake—Christian against Mohammedan—the mighty interests of other nations involved; Biographies of the Rulers, Statesmen and Generals; all RICHLY ILLUSTRATED. The book Millions Need Now. Wanted instantly 5,000 agents on very liberal terms. Address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom street, Philadelphia. June 29, '77-4w

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for consumption, probably contain opium which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium: it is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of his invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner 6th and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. June

Dauchy & Co's Advt's.

25 FANCY CARDS all styles with name, 10 cts. post paid. J. B. Husted, Nassau, Rens co. N. Y. June 22, '77-4w d

Best bargains in America. FARMS Maps and Catalogue free. J. F. Mancha Dover, Del. Ju..e 22, '77-4w d

Life and Health Without Drugs.

BLUE AND RED LIGHT.

Dr. Pancoast's great work is Now Ready for AGENTS.

The only book practically treating this now universally absorbing topic. Shows how to apply the treatment, and tells of many successful cures made by the use of this wonderful medium. Circulars and best terms to early applicants. J. M. STODDART & CO., 723 Chestnut st., Phila. June 22, '77-4w d

TRIFLING

WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

USE

WELLS' CAR BOLIC TABLETS,

a sure remedy for COUGHS, and all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, CHEST and MUCOUS MEMBRANE.

Put up only in Blue Boxes.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. CRITTENTON 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. June 22, '77-4w D

READ THIS! !

A Chance for all to make or Save Money,

AND GET THE BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET.

TEAS, COFFEES, &C.

sold at lower prices than the same qualities can be bought at any other house in this country. All goods guaranteed to be satisfactory and as represented, or the money will be refunded on return of the goods, which may be done at our expense.

The reputation of our house for SELLING STANDARD GOODS at LOW PRICES, (for 36 years), has given us a standing in New York City and vicinity, that is not enjoyed by any other house in the trade. After mature deliberation we have determined to offer our goods to housekeepers in the interior, at the LOWER WHOLESALE TRADE PRICES, when a club is formed large enough to make a small case. The goods of each member of the club will be put in separate packages, and marked with name and cost, so as to avoid confusion in distribution. Goods will be sent by express to COLLECT ON DELIVERY. All wishing to save money by purchasing family supplies at New York wholesale prices can talk the matter over among friends and neighbors, and send to us for club Circular, Price-list, &c. We give a present of either goods or money to the person who gets up the club, to compensate for trouble etc. Samples of TEA & COFFEE sent by mail.

Send for price-list and circular.

Stiner's New York and China Tea Co.,

M. H. MOSES & CO., Proprietors,

77, 79, 81 84, and 86 Vesey street, New York

June 22, '77-4w d

Ladies Elegant Imitation Rose Coral Set, Breastpin and pendant Drops, sent post paid to any reader of this paper for 25c. Three sets for 50c. In Currency or Stamps. L. A. THOMAS, Clinton Place, New York.

July 6, '77-4w d

A GREAT OFFER!! We will during these HARD TIMES dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS, new and second-hand of first-class makers including WATERS' at lower prices for cash or installments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS AND ORGANS (including their NEW SOUVENIR and ROUDOIR) are the BEST MADE, 7 Octave Pianos $150, 7 1-3 do $160 not used a year. "3" Stop Organs $50, 4 Stops $58, 7 Stops $68, 8 Stops $75, 10 Stops $88, 12 Stops $100 cash, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. Local and Traveling Agents Wanted. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, etc. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and dealers, 40 East 14th street, Union Square, N. Y. July 6, '77-3w d

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

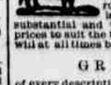
PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Oct. 13, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened



SNYDER'S TANNERY, (old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1876-

PAPER BAGS FOR SALE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

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COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

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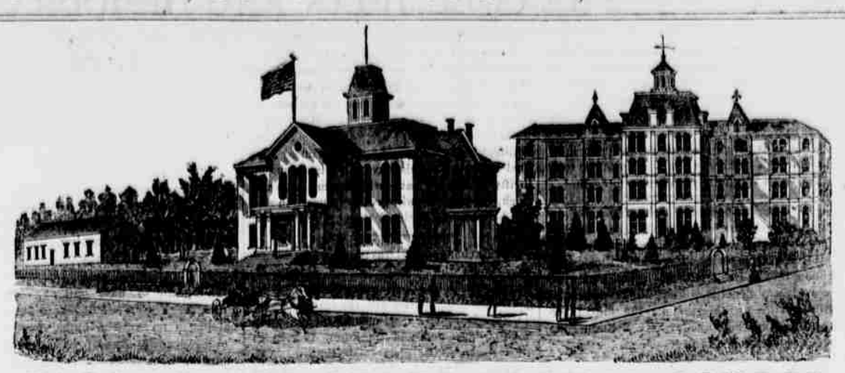
When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.
Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, March 23, 1877.



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SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

T. L. GRISWOLD, A. M., M. D Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.

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The Elementary. Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the followin corresponding Degrees: Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates o their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving school. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees. COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.
Sept. 8, '76.-1y

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.

THE LATEST STYLES IN

WEDDING INVITATIONS.

Prices lower than any House in the Country.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

WM. H. HOSKINS,

STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,

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April 7, '77.-tf.

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HARMAN & HASSERT, Proprietors;

East Street, South side of L. & B. Railroad, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold Boards Points, Landsides bolts, handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove, the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the publica rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.
Jan. 26, '77-1y

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his large and elegant stock

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS, SHIRTS, CRAVATS SOCKS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

100,000

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Facts for the Farmer—Facts for the Merchant—Facts for the Horseman—Facts for the Stock-raiser—Facts for the Poultry-keeper—Facts for the Bee-keeper—Facts for the Lawyer—Facts for the Laborer—Facts for the Fruit-raiser—Facts for the Gardener—Facts for the Doctor—Facts for the Dairyman—Facts for the Household—Facts for every family who wants to save money.

FACTS FOR AGENTS.

That this is the most important advertisement for you yet published, being the best chance to make money ever offered. The press endorses it, your own paper endorses it, everyone endorses it.

The Book of the Nineteenth Century.

Male and female agents coining money on it. Send to us at once and get circulars free. INGRAM, SMITH & BLACK, 721 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 28 '77 3m

BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, POSTERS, &C., &C., Neatly and cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Important to Lawyers.

Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Township officers, and business men generally.

We have on hand a large assortment of legal blanks for the use of Attorneys, Justices and Constables's blanks of all kinds, Note and Receipt books for Administrators &c.

PRICE LIST.

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS.

Precipe for Summons.
" " Fi. Fa.
" " Rule to take Depositions.
" " " "choose Arbitrators.
2 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.

Petition for Appointment of Guardian.
" " Citation
Rule to take Depositions.
Narr in Debt. with Confession,
" " Assumpsit.
Mechanics Lien.
4 cents each or $3.50 per hundred.
Petition for sale of Real Estate 8 cents each.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

Subpœnas, Summons, Warrants, Executions, 30 fo 25 cents each.

Leases	5 cents each
Blue Deeds	10 " "
Parchment Deeds	15 " "
Agreements	5 " "
Orphan's Court Sales	20 for $1 50
Constable's Sales	3 cents each
Mortgage and Bond	12 " "
All kinds of Notes	1 " "

Receipts, Notes, School Orders, Poor Orders, Store Orders, neatly bound, constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice.

We are prepared to do neater job work than any other office in this county.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN.

HARTMAN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,

CIGARS, TOBACCO. SNUFF,

CONFECTIONERY.

Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware,

FINE GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

AND GENERAL LINE OF

Family Provisions.

Russell's Old Stand,

RUPERT BLOCK,

4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Goods delivered to all parts of the town.
April 27, '77-tf

May 4, '77-3m

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meters at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.
Oc. 15,'76- C. W. MILLER, Se

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $1 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. Feb. 16 '77 1yr.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap*, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.
Oct. 26, '76.-1y.

ALBRECHT & CO.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS.

The ALBRECHT & Co. PIANOS are first-class in every respect being considered the leading Philadelphia make by musicians and competent judges. Through their extensive facilities, MESSRS. ALBRECHT & Co. are enabled to turn out instruments that are not surpassed anywhere, and still sell them at prices within the reach of all. No Piano is permitted to leave their factory unless satisfactory to the most minute particular, hence their guarantee of five years is a thing of value. All late improvements of importance are found in these instruments.

MESSRS. ALBRECHT & Co. have received the most flattering Testimonials from L. M. GOTTSCHALK, FRANZ ABT, GUSTAVE SATTER, J. F. HIMMELSBACH, WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER and many other eminent artists, besides being able to refer to thousands of private purchasers, schools, seminaries, societies and teachers.

Pianos conscientiously selected per orders by mail, carefully packed and shipped safely to any part of the world.

☞ For further particulars as to references, prices and terms, address,

ALBRECHT & CO.
610 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
July14, 1876.-1y.

MORRIS MICHEL,

PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER, TUNER AND REPAIRER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE. SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Dec1, '76-1y

C. E. WETHERILL & CO.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS

Receive Advertisements for this paper, at their office, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

T. D. Kellogg's Advts.

EXCELSIOR

PRINTING INK CO.,

BEST AND CHEAPEST

PRINTING INK IN THE MARKET,

Barclay St., NEW YORK.

Aug. 11, '76.-46w k

TO TEACHERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the Bloomsburg School District, will meet on the EVENING of JUNE 27, 1877, for the purpose of employing teachers. All persons desiring situations as teachers in the district will please hand to the Secretary a written application before that time.

June 15, '77-2w S. KNORR, President.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 21, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTE For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,33 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,33 a. m. 5,47 and 7,36 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,28 6,34 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED,)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,30 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,03 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,20 6,25 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport 9 2 a.m.12,00 m. and 8,00 p. m

Passengers and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK,
General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira.....11.50 a. m.
" Canandaigua... 3.58 p. m
" Rochester..... 5.15 "
" Niagara..... 9 40 "

Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.

Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.

Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "

Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 3.30 "
" Baltimore 6.30 "
" Washington 8.30 "

Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m
" Washington 6.13 "

Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.35 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agen
A. J. CASSATT, General Manage

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1875.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
8 05	3 58	9 48	..... Scranton	9 38	2 20	6 25
8 09	3 54	9 43	..... Bellevue	9 43	2 25	6 30
7 55	3 42	9 31	..... Taylorville	9 53	2 31	6 35
7 46	3 42	9 31	..... Lackawanna	10 00	2 38	6 43
7 40	3 37	9 25	..... Pittston	10 06	2 46	6 50
7 33	3 29	9 20	..... West Pittston	10 11	2 52	6 55
7 27	3 27	9 15	..... Wyoming	10 16	2 58	7 01
7 22	3 23	9 11	..... Maltby	10 20	3 04	7 06
7 18	3 19	9 07	..... Bennett	10 23	3 07	7 11
7 15	3 17	9 05	..... Kingston	10 27	3 10	7 15
7 15	3 17	9 15	..... Kingston	10 27	3 17	7 25
7 07	3 12	8 59	..... Plymouth June.	10 32	3 22	7 35
7 03	3 09	8 56	..... Plymouth	10 35	3 27	7 40
6 58	3 04	8 51	..... Avondale	10 40	3 32	7 48
6 54	3 01	8 48	..... Nanticoke	10 44	3 37	7 53
6 45	2 54	8 41	..... Hunlock's Creek	10 52	3 45	8 05
6 30	2 42	8 30	..... Shickshinny	11 05	4 00	8 25
6 15	2 30	8 19	..... Hick's Ferry	11 17	4 15	8 45
6 09	2 25	8 14	..... Beach